The Outlook

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Candidates and Prohibition in New York

NEW YORKERS who want their State to help enforce the Eighteenth Amendment have been deserted by both major parties.

Governor Smith, who has been renominated, is more responsible than any other man for wiping off from the statute-books the Mullan-Gage Enforcement Act and leaving the State without any kind of liquor law. With him on the Democratic ticket as candidate for United States Senator is Robert F. Wagner. Like Governor Smith, who was formerly a colleague of his in the Legislature, Justice Wagner is a member of Tammany Hall and an opponent of prohibition. The platform on which these two chief candidates of the Democratic Party in New York stand declares that the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment without a referendum was contrary to the wishes of the people and that the interpretation of that Amendment in the Volstead Act "has resulted in widespread contempt and violation of the law, in illegal traffic in liquors, and in official corruption," and it urges voters to vote "yes" in the forthcoming referendum proposing that each State be the interpreter of the Eighteenth Amendment for itself, which if applied to the whole Federal Constitution would render it practically of no effect. Thus the Democrats of New York are committed, not only to opposition to Constitutional prohibition, but also to the practical nullification of it.

Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., who has been renominated by the Republicans, voted for the Eighteenth Amendment when it was before the Senate; but he has since that time changed his mind and has declared that "the Eighteenth Amendment is wrong in principle," and has urged that "it be taken out and that there be substituted for it a sound and workable provision." He urges this change, he says, "in order that respect for the Constitution may be restored and wholesale 'nullification' come to an end." At the same time he has declared himself "utterly opposed to the return of the saloon and to a resumption of the private liquor traffic." His associate on the Republican ticket, Representative Ogden L. Mills, candidate for Governor, is not in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment, but is not making a campaign against it. He defends the forthcoming referendum as sound in principle and proposes that it shall determine the policy of the State with reference to prohibition enforcement.

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Alfred E. Smith

International

Ogden Mills

He argues, in spite of an opinion of the United States Supreme Court that implies the contrary, that the second section of the Amendment granting " 'concurrent jurisdiction' to the States" (this is Mr. Mills's phrase, not the Constitution's) justifies such a referendum.

Those voters in New York who believe that the Eighteenth Amendment is as integral a part of the Constitution as any other part, is there to stay, and should be enforced without equivocation by State as well as Nation cannot vote on this issue for either party.

Another Candidate and Other Issues

HUNDREDS of thousands in New York State left unrepresented by candidates in either of the major parties on the issue of law enforcement are not wholly without recourse. An Independent Republican Campaign Committee has been formed to promote the candidacy of Franklin W. Cristman for United States Senator. In The Outlook for September 15 we said, "Nobody thinks that Mr. Cristman, who is expected to be the candidate of those who believe in prohibition and its enforcement, will be elected." "On the contrary," writes Mr. S. B. Nicholson, the Committee's Chairman and Campaign Manager, in a letter to The Outlook, "there are many people who believe that, with divided opposition, the strength of Senator Cristman is reaching such proportions that he has a fair chance of election. Of course, no one can presume beforehand to say what the result of the ballots will prove to be, but the revolt against Senator Wadsworth is of such a nature and so widespread that it is an entirely erroneous view to think that Cristman is not in the running. This is not an ordinary campaign, and party lines are going to the four winds. In most instances we are not permitted to give names, but the number of regular and leading Republicans who are for Senator Cristman is one of the remarkable features of this campaign."

On the other hand, offsetting to some degree such voters as Mr. Nicholson mentions who are deserting the regular

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nominee of their party for having deserted them, there will undoubtedly be many Democrats who will desert Wagner to vote for Wadsworth because they believe the protest against prohibition will be more effective if it is represented by a nominee of the Republican Party that is partly dry rather than by a nominee of the Democratic Party, which in New York is openly and unmistakably wet.

We are commenting on this situation in an editorial on another page.

Naturally, the Republicans wish to divert the attention of the people from the question of prohibition enforcement, and they are finding issues on which to make their campaign. Mr. Mills, well versed in the subject of taxation, is attacking Governor Smith as a reckless spender of the people's money. Mr. Wadsworth, though not avoiding the question of prohibition enforcement, is directing his hearers' attention to the necessity of supporting the policies of President Coolidge.

Shooting at Different Targets—in Massachusetts

Senator William M. Butler, Republican, and former Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat, are in cordial disagreement, not only as to how the issue should be decided, but even as to what the issue is in their contest for the United States Senatorship from Massachusetts. Walsh says that the issue is prohibition. Butler says that the issue is Coolidge. Incidentally, Walsh is against prohibition and Butler is for Coolidge.

Each accuses the other's party of trying to obscure the issue. Senator Butler says that the Democrats are trying to score a victory in Massachusetts, "believing that in that way they can bring about the humiliation of the President." For that statement there is undoubtedly some foundation. Not only is Massachusetts the home State of President Coolidge, but Senator Butler is one of the President's closest friends, personally and politically. The defeat of Butler by Walsh would be used by the Democrats as ammunition for the Presidential campaign of 1928. That is, the Democrats would use it after the Conventions of 1928—if the powder could be kept dry and the ball intact until that time.

The fact is, however, that there are some Republicans not excessively anxious to have Coolidge as their candidate in 1928, and they undoubtedly would use the victory of Walsh over Butler as a bomb to explode the Coolidge candidacy for the nomination.

Not all Republicans will be pleased with Senator Butler's selection of an issue, but it is the best issue for him. Walsh will not succeed in getting the stamp of National Democratic approval for the issue he has chosen, but it is probably the most likely issue upon which to oppose Butler.

Another Teapot Dome Decision

Much strong language has been used, since the facts began to filter out, as to the methods employed in the disposal of Naval oil lands to private interests. It remained, however, for the United States Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in St. Louis to speak in more scathing terms than had previously been employed. This was done in the opinion by which the Court held invalid the lease of the Teapot Dome oil reserve to Harry F. Sinclair and his associates. The trial court at Cheyenne, Wyoming, is instructed immediately to cancel the lease, to enjoin the lessee from further trespassing upon the property, and to require an accounting of oil taken from it.

In reversing the decision of the District Court at Cheyenne, the Court of Appeals declares that the Sinclair lease was obtained by fraud, and proceeds, scathingly, to enumerate the elements of the fraud. The opinion was written by Justice William S. Kenyon, the Presiding Judge. Justice Kenyon is well known to the people of the United States, mainly through his fearless constructive work while a United States Senator from Iowa. His judicial utterances in this case are in keeping with his character as revealed in his former capacity.

Justice Kenyon, the other Justices concurring, declares that "a trail of deceit, falsehood, subterfuge, and corruption runs throughout the Teapot Dome transaction;" that it defeated "the proper and lawful functions of the Government;" that former Secretary of the Interior Fall "dominated Secretary Denby, Admiral Robinson, and other Government officers;" that Fall apparently received a gift of bonds from Sinclair and certainly accepted employment from him almost immediately after retiring from office; that the silences and evasions in the suit suggest many things not conclusively proved. "Men with honest motives and purposes," declares the opinion, "do not remain silent when their honor is assailed." Indignantly, it seems, the question is asked, "Is it [the Court] to assist by nice technicalities and legal blindness . . . such breach of trust as the evidence points unerringly to, if not to absolute criminality?"

Sinclair is now in a like situation with Doheny, who secured the lease of the Elk Hills Naval Reserve oil. The California court held the Doheny lease fraudulent and invalid, while the Wyoming court held the Sinclair lease valid. But, on appeal, the California court was sustained and the Wyoming court reversed. Both cases now go to the United States Supreme Court for final decision.

An Experiment in Indiana

The rural schools of the United States, in the main, are conducted without supervision. That is to say, each school goes its own way, except for an occasional suggestion from the county or township superintendent. In only eleven States is supervision on a county basis established and accepted. Those States are Alabama, California, Connecticut, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, New Jersey, Ohio, and Virginia. That practically half of these are Southern States is, perhaps, mainly due to the fact that the township form of local government has never obtained in the South, and supervision on the county basis is easier than in various other sections of the country. In such of the other thirty-six States as have attempted supervision at all, the effort has been partial or local.

A few years ago an effort was made and failed in Indiana to secure the passage of a rural school supervision law. The people of Indiana, as of many other States, were not convinced of the benefits of supervision. Devotion to township control of schools, and consequent opposition to county control, was strong.

Having failed to secure the passage of the act, its advocates undertook to convince the people by demonstration of the benefits of supervision. Funds for carrying on the demonstration were supplied by the General Education Board. Two demonstration counties and two control counties were selected, as nearly alike as possible. The control counties

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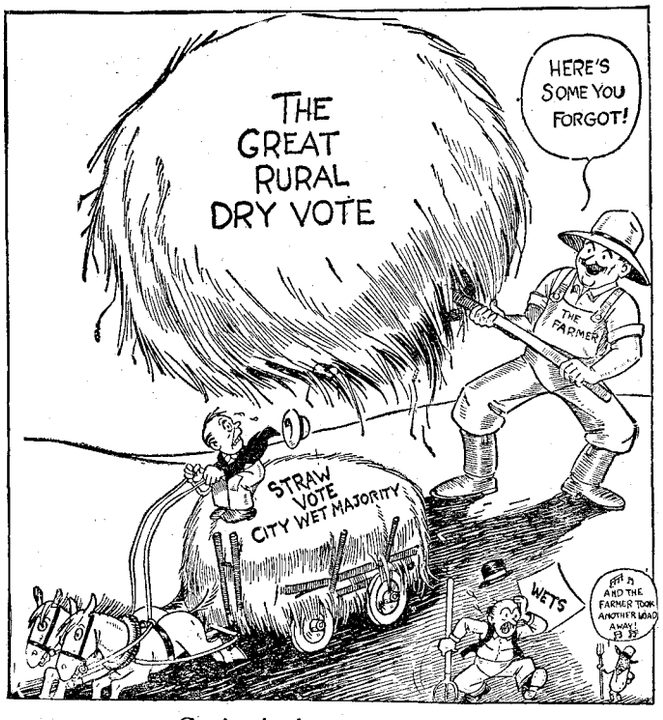
'Gan a dismal conflict

(Macbeth, Act I, Scene 2)

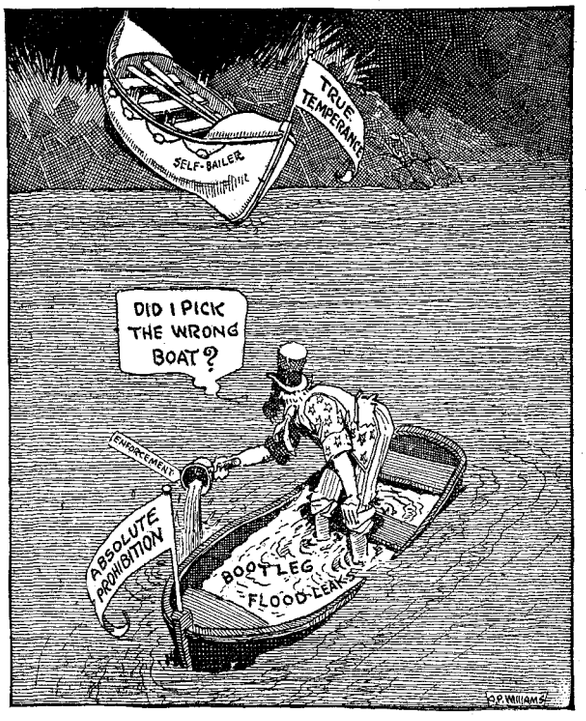
From the Pennsylvania Farmer


THE GREAT RURAL DRY VOTE
HERE'S SOME YOU FORGOT!
THE FARMER
STRAW VOTE CITY WET MAJORITY
WETS
AND THE FARMER TOOK ANOTHER LOAD AWAY!

Getting in the straw vote crop

From E. L. Gale, Churchville, Pa.

Williams in the Boston American



Better swap boats

From Henry Charles Suter, Marion, Mass.

Brown in the Arkansas Gazette

There's a stray cat in every neighborhood

From W. A. Jackson, Benton, Ark.

Craig in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle

Just tagging along

From Kent Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

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were somewhat superior to the demonstration counties in training, age, and experience of teachers, and, in everything except supervision, they were given the better advantages. The demonstration continued for two years. A report of the results, prepared by State Superintendent Henry Noble Sherwood, was recently published. It shows conclusively that rural children in supervised schools make much better progress than those in unsupervised schools. The details of this better progress—an increase in attainment out of proportion to the cost of supervision—are too numerous for specific mention here. Such of our readers as are interested, however, would do well to secure a copy of the report, "Value of Rural School Supervision," Bulletin No. 84 of the Indiana Department of Education.

Canned Journalism

THE esteemed "Standard," of Watertown, New York, on "light" advertising days carries a page announcement of its attractions that brings out in high relief the extent to which the "syndicate" pads space in rural dailies. Calling itself "Northern New York's Fastest Growing Newspaper," it exults in presenting to its readers "more than thirty daily features by the best talent in this country." Six of these are strip "comics" and cartoons. The "World's News in Pictures" fills a page. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman answers "Everyday Questions." Frederick J. Haskins performs a similar service. United States Senator Dr. Royal S. Copeland furnishes "Health Talks." Irvin S. Cobb recites "My Favorite Story." This is but a small part of the wealth of wares displayed. Under the heading "Here's Some Good Food for Thought," the paper collates the following pendants of pearls:

"Sayings of Wise Men," "Beauty Talks," "Home Making Hints," "Three Minute Journeys," "Tomorrow's Horoscope," "Wotta Life—Wotta Life," "The Crow's Nest," "A Fashion Model's Diary," "Seen Along 5th Avenue," "Advice to Girls," "Daily Story of New York History," "Advice," "25 Years Ago."

The farmers are favored with special "stock reports," balanced with chapters from Bruce Barton's "The Man Whom Nobody Knows."

It would be interesting to learn how much the paper prints about Watertown and the great county of Jefferson.

Super-Newspaper Values

SUPER-PRICES continue to be paid for newspaper properties. The latest is the sale of the New York "Sun" and "Telegram," belonging to the estate of Frank A. Munsey, to William T. Dewart for $13,000,000. The amount covers also the property of the Mohican Company, a $3,000,000 chain grocery concern operated by Mr. Munsey, but subtracting this leaves a figure that compares prettily with the great sums paid for the Kansas City "Star" and the Chicago Daily "News." In each instance the purchasers were long connected with the plants acquired as employees, and presumably know their possibilities.

Keystone

William T. Dewart

No one has yet tried the plan of floating newspaper shares on the public, which has been successfully performed in England. Perhaps we shall come to that later. With reputed earnings of a million or so, the Munsey papers at the price named would appear to have been bought on a rather slender margin of carning power in contrast with the great risk incurred. The New York "Times," for example, with an annual turnover of $25,000,000, distributes but four per cent as earnings on this amount in dividends.

Leadership

WHEN forty-three miners emerged a few days ago from the mine at Ironwood, Michigan, in which they had been imprisoned for six days they were an organized society. They were not forty-three individuals, but a community. To that fact they owed their lives. Their leader, Trewartha by name, kept them at work, picking their way through the débris. He kept them at work, not because there was any hope that they could dig themselves out, but because he found that work was essential to the preservation of their spirits. Under his absolute authority they boiled their drinking-water and secured and preserved what fuel they could get for their fires and their lights. How was he chosen leader? We do not know. It does not matter. In such an exigency leadership always makes itself felt among rational men. When American refugees from the Continent swarmed in upon London at the outbreak of the World War, they found themselves organized within twenty-four hours. Leaders appeared and were accepted by common consent. In such exigencies it is apparent that it is not so important that government should be free as that it should govern.

For Railway Safety

IT is increasingly evident that railways are alive to the need of automatic-stop systems to enforce the observance of signals in train running. The human factor of error and the difficulty an engineer has in seeing signals from a fast express engine under conditions of fog or storm are well established.

An important announcement has recently been made of the installation of an automatic system by the New York Central and allied lines. This system is now in operation on over 1,500 locomotives and about 3,000 miles of track.

The system is not completely automatic in the mechanical sense, as is that used on New York subways, where the passing of an engine over a bar connected with an adverse signal instantly stops or side-tracks the train. With the New York Central system the automatic stopping of the train may be avoided if the engineer recognizes the signal by moving a "forestalling" lever and brings his train to a stop or down to cautionary speed by applying brakes. If he does not do this, the apparatus operates, the train stops, and cannot proceed until the engineer alights and releases the automatic grip by pressing a button in the rear of the engine cab.

This "forestalling" is the salient feature of the system. A lever in the cab

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must be pushed by the engineer and held back while passing over the inductor; that is, that part of the apparatus connected with the signal and track. It must be held until the track apparatus and signal are passed and put back only when a whistle in the cab by ceasing to sound shows that the inductor has been passed. Thus the engineer must act with knowledge and with full recognition of having received the signal's order or he will find his engine brought to a full stop. This means, in the words of the company's announcement, neither more nor less than "permitting the engineer to retain full control of his engine as long as he obeys the rules in regard to operation, but taking that control away from him and operating on the side of safety if he disregards those rules."

One evident point is that this plan obviates the disadvantage of an absolute automatic stop at cautionary signals and yet insures the engineer's attention to those signals.

In view of the fact that this method has been selected by a combination including the New York Central, the Boston and Albany, the Michigan Central, and other large railways only after careful examination of many devices and ideas and at an expenditure of over $800,000, it may be assumed to be an efficient way of dealing with a problem of prime and insistent importance in the safeguarding of life.

Motors and Modesty

PERFECT assurance must be a wonderfully satisfying feeling. The Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture has it.

The report of motor-vehicle registration for the first six months of 1926 has just been made. There were registered in the United States on June 30, 19,697,141 motor vehicles. That is nearly two million more vehicles than were registered in the United States for the corresponding period of 1925. An annual increase of nearly eleven per cent is shown. In many sections the rate of increase was much greater. In Florida it was seventy-six per cent. In Michigan it was twenty-four per cent. All indications are that something like the same rate of increase for the country as a whole will continue.

Is the Bureau of Public Roads perturbed? Not in the least. Listen:

> Motor-vehicle registrations and highway traffic have increased enormously in recent years and will undoubtedly continue to increase, but highway officials do not fear the development of a general condition of congestion or any breakdown in the roads constructed by reason of the increased traffic. Highway research and experience have developed types of pavement fully capable of withstanding present and expected future traffic. . . . Serious congestion has developed in the vicinity of some of the larger cities, but it is not a general condition, and no problem yet raised by it or likely to be raised in the near future is difficult of solution.

Not only is the Bureau assured of its ability to solve the traffic problem, but it is certain that the solution will be easy! And most of us have been thinking that the problem really is serious.

Still, something should be said for the modesty of the Bureau of Public Roads. It is not so arrogantly cock-sure as it seems. It is a Government bureau and, unfortunately, cannot say that So-and-So did not know his facts. Recently there have been newspaper articles which pictured the whole highway system as about to break down under a load of automobiles so great that there is not standing room for them on the improved roads of the Nation.

The Bureau boasts by way of refutation.

Traffic—San Francisco's Drastic Proposals

WHEN it comes to a matter of traffic, San Francisco and New York are specially companions in trouble. Each city is "founded in a straight place;" each city has its "Broadway"—in San Francisco it is Market Street—which cuts athwart all the other ways, and causes a violent traffic eddy at regular intervals; and each city is metropolitan in character to the region round about. Anything, therefore, that San Francisco does in wrestling with its traffic problem must be of interest to New York, and *vice versa*.

San Francisco, just now, seems to be taking the matter in hand with both vigor and a vengeance, if not with asperity. Our Pacific coast correspondent writes us that the city coroner, in his annual report, urges, not only that the license of offenders should, in future, be suspended, but that their machines should be impounded by the police, and that each offender be forbidden to drive his or any other machine for a period to be fixed by the magistrate. He also urges that it should be a misdemeanor for a pedestrian to cross the street except at regular intersections or at crossings designated by the authorities.

Whatever be thought of these proposals, it is clear that something more must be done than is being done, not only in San Francisco and New York, but in every other city and on vast numbers of highways throughout the United States. The toll of the automobile steadily rises, and the tale of it does not diminish.

Peace Unto Our Cities

AN announcement, made recently by the Department of Commerce, that the Bureau of Standards has perfected a noiseless process for welding girders in the construction of new buildings cannot fail to evoke a great sigh of relief, not only throughout the American continent, but, to an increasing extent, throughout the world.

The riveting gun seems to be doomed.

An experiment conducted by the Bureau of Standards, with the cooperation of the American Bridge Company, indicated that welding of girders by an electric arc resulted in a stronger union than that produced by means of rivets. The giant testing machine at the Bureau of Standards, with its crushing force of 5,000 tons, showed that the steel girder plates themselves buckled, when extreme pressure was applied, before any flaw appeared in the welded union. The process, moreover, is cheaper. "The welding process," declares the Department of Commerce, summing up the matter, "promises to give the construction industry a new procedure, more rapid fabrication, installation at a lower cost, and a welcome relief from noise."

Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of this announcement is the assurance it gives that our inventors are really devoting themselves to the elimination of noise. So far everything has apparently been sacrificed to speed. With the single exception of the bicycle, every new process making for speed, in the matter of transportation, of road construction or excavation, and of communication, has been accompanied by a tremendous increase in noise. The Department of Commerce statement, to the effect that quiet is now "a rated asset in life and industry," undoubtedly indicates a recognition of fact, the universal applica-

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tion of which is likely to have incalculable effect for good on the lives and happiness of the American people, and the world in general. A great engineer declared half a century ago, with a vision a full half a century before his time, that noise always indicated waste energy.

Can Rubber be Grown in Florida?

If the catastrophe of the hurricane has gone some way toward bursting one Florida boom, the accidental discovery of a stunted but hardy tree may have helped to start another one.

The tree is of the species *Hevea brasiliensis*, more commonly known as the Para rubber tree. It is the species native to the forests of the Amazon Valley of Brazil, the same that, introduced into the British East Indies, now furnishes practically all of the world's rubber. It, apparently, is the only species of rubber-producing plants that can be safely depended upon for commercial rubber production. The tree found in Florida—in the coastal sands near Palm Beach—is at least twenty-five years old and has withstood seven seasons of frost. At least, the Weather Bureau records show frost has occurred there at least seven years during the twenty-five that the tree has grown.

Long ago hopes were entertained of establishing Para rubber trees in Florida, but they were definitely abandoned nearly thirty years ago. The report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1893 contains the statement that "the introduction of these rubber trees in the Southern States has been persistently advocated by various correspondents; but they are strictly tropical plants, for which no suitable climate can be found in the United States." Again, in 1898, the Secretary of Agriculture reported that "there is no part of Florida where success may be expected in growing these tropical trees. And," he added, "there is no immediate prospect of the supply of Para rubber becoming exhausted."

These official statements were based on experiments—not conclusive, as it now appears—made by plant specialists of the Department. Perhaps they were not pressed as diligently as they might have been because, as the Secretary said, the supply of Para rubber then seemed ample. It has since been monopolized, but, with the lapse of years, the early experiments with Para rubber trees in Florida had come to be regarded as conclusive. Then came, only the other day, the accidental find of a Para rubber tree that, under conditions wholly unfavorable, had continued to live and grow.

Scientists are now inclined to believe that the early experimenter failed because very young trees were killed. It has been found that the seedlings are extremely delicate even in the Amazon Valley, where they are frequently killed by exposure to heat and wind. The older trees, however, are hardy. The hope is held now that by growing the seedlings under nursery conditions and transplanting them at the proper age Para rubber trees may be made to succeed over a large part of Florida. A great deal of experimentation, of course, will be necessary before the fact is established. That such experiments will be pushed now that there is hope of success is a matter of course. The United States, forced by monopolistic high prices to various expedients for growing rubber in its insular possessions and elsewhere, will be exceptionally fortunate if it is found that the Para rubber tree can be grown at home. If it can be grown at Palm Beach, it can probably be grown along a strip of the Gulf coast running clear to the Rio Grande.

A Very, Very Distant Connection?

A distinct scientific thrill followed the bare announcement by an Associated Press despatch from Batavia that Professor Heberlein, of the Netherlands Government medical service, has discovered at Trinil, in Central Java, a complete skull of the pithecanthropus erectus. Up to October 5 no details have been received.

Two points are of special interest, if this news is correct. In the first place, the only other skull of this prehistoric creature, who may have lived about 300,000 years ago (some say 500,000), is rather a skull-cap than a skull, and the possession of a complete skull should make it easy to determine whether Mr. Pithecanthropus was truly man or ape, from the evidence of the base. Even now scientific opinion inclines to the belief that this erect-standing creature was man. In the second place, this skull was found quite close to the spot where in 1892 Professor Dubois, of Amsterdam University, found his specimen, which we call a skull-cap, and the possibilities of wide-reaching results from further research are exciting.

As it has been recently reiterated at the Smithsonian Institution, it is not exact to regard pithecanthropus as man or as direct ancestor of man, but rather a biological cousin of the human race many degrees closer than any of the man-like apes of the present, and frequently characterized as one of "nature's discarded experiments in making man."

The too common use of the term "missing link" has done a good deal of harm to a right idea of anthropology. It sounds as if just one specimen might complete a direct chain from animal to man; on the contrary, there were innumerable branchings out of the predecessors of the primates, and on just which one of these branches our genealogy runs may never be determined. So Java man is, at the nearest, a cousin or grand-uncle perhaps thousands of times removed.

The fact that pithecanthropus had a much larger brain than any simian ever found, although a little smaller than the lowest type of human brain known, shows that at least we see human and animal brains approaching one another.

The Diplomatic Importance of Lunch

Breaking away from the League of Nations at Geneva, M. Briand and Herr Stresemann lunched pleasantly together on fresh-caught trout at Thoiry, in France. On their return the announcement was made that they had succeeded in concluding a general agreement for settlement of the outstanding differences between France and Germany. This agreement was approved by both their Governments and has begun to work out in practice.

Shortly afterward Sir Austen Chamberlain lunched with Premier Mussolini on the yacht Giuliana off the port of Leghorn. And following an evidently amiable after-luncheon chat, it was announced that a complete friendly accord existed between Great Britain and Italy regarding their mutual interests and relations.

Cynical journalistic observers—who

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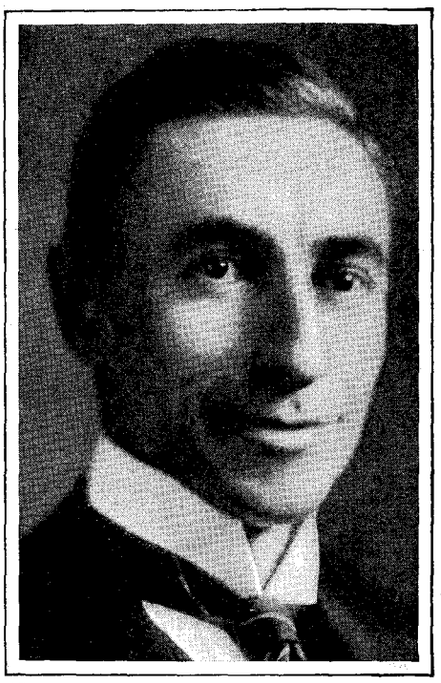
perhaps had not lunched so well—suggested that the Chamberlain-Mussolini luncheon was an offset to the Briand-Stresemann luncheon, that the British and Italians were even engaged in creating a new balance of power to counterweight the unprecedented combination in northern Europe. But Chamberlain stopped to see Briand in Paris, on his way home to London, and after a talk—during which it seems as if the two statesmen must at least have had tea—it was announced that any intimation of an Anglo-Italian agreement in conflict with a Franco-German agreement was malicious mischief, that Briand had known Chamberlain was to lunch with Mussolini, that, in fact, he expected to lunch with Mussolini soon himself. It is to be hoped that this luncheon also can be arranged.

One may question whether Chamberlain and Mussolini did not discuss what they might do in the event of any regrettable misunderstanding with France and Germany. Great Britain and Italy take few chances in foreign policy. But luncheons evidently are important to the peace of Europe. There ought to be more of them. These incidents suggest that much time and energy are being wasted in attempts to settle international disputes in courts of arbitration and in wars. They all could obviously be settled better at luncheon.

Politics and Disarmament

HUGH GIBSON, Minister from the United States to Switzerland, has won a significant victory at Geneva for the American point of view regarding disarmament. With other American delegates, he has been taking part in the work of the Preparatory Commission which is attempting to outline a program for a general conference on limitation of armaments. The League of Nations, at its recent Assembly, voted to convoke the conference before next September "unless material difficulties prevent."

The difficulties in the way of any attempt at disarmament are admittedly complex; and the Americans co-operating in the preliminary work at Geneva have been in frequent disagreements with various European delegations. The Americans have been trying consistently to get the Preparatory Commission to concern itself with such practical questions as establishing standards for measuring the strength of land and sea armaments, as a basis for achieving results at any general conference. Many of the European delegations have shown a tendency to introduce political considerations and a desire to get the program extended to include consideration of all the potential resources of a nation. The Americans have contended that such broad questions had no place in the



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Hugh Gibson

work of a Preparatory Commission; and some of the Europeans have charged the Americans with attempting to block the whole effort for disarmament.

Now, after many acrimonious debates, an American resolution proposed by Mr. Gibson has been unanimously adopted. The resolution directs the military subcommittee to concern itself with the purely technical aspects of the problems with which it is dealing and not to register votes save as opinions. That way some hope lies. No one denies that the problem of armaments involves political interests. Obviously armaments are based on such interests, for they are simply the means of making national policy effective. Equally, no one who lived through the World War doubts that all the resources of a country are potential elements of its fighting strength. But these are matters with which only governments or their empowered representatives can deal.

The job of the experts preparing the ground for a conference on armaments is to secure agreement, if possible, on the technical problems of gauging military strength. That may give the governments means to work with in trying to arrive at political agreements, which is their proper sphere. So far from blocking the movement for disarmament, the American contentions and the consistency with which they have been advanced are likely to prove to have cleared the road.

King Coal vs. John Bull

THE test of strength between the British coal industry and the British Government is still a draw. The miners—or a large proportion of them—remain out on strike. The mine-owners persist in refusing to accept arbitration on the issues of wages and hours of work. King George, for the sixth time, has signed a proclamation declaring a state of emergency because of the continuance of the deadlock and giving the administration special powers. And Premier Baldwin has faced a special session of Parliament, called to extend the emergency regulations made necessary by the strike, and told the members that the Government is at the end of its resources in attempting to find means to bring the crisis to an end and has nothing more to propose.

The latest plan of the Government was to create a national arbitration tribunal to settle disputes between the mine-owners and workers. Premier Baldwin said that this offer would remain open for a short time, and expressed the hope that it would "eventually be found acceptable" by the disputing parties. This is cold cheer to the thousands of British manufacturers who need fuel for their plants and must either pay the high prices for imported coal or for the small supplies being produced by the British mines that are running. It is still colder cheer to the millions who need fuel for their homes, with winter approaching. There is something defective in a social order that permits an industry to block and hold up the life processes of a nation and leaves the Government confessedly unable to do anything about it.

In the meantime, aside from the handicap to other British industries and business, the British coal industry itself—one of the corner-stones of British

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prosperity—is steadily being undermined. While the strike has been going on France and Germany have come to an industrial understanding concerning the use of their mutual resources of coal and iron. Under this agreement, certain supplies of German coal and coke will be made available to French industry. Formerly, France was a great market for British coal. The reparations agreements, calling on Germany to furnish coal to France, cut into the British market badly. The new Franco-German agreement will cut into it still more. And in this situation the British industry ties its own hands and puts itself out of competition. Certainly John Bull has serious things to occupy his mind.

Postmark Advertising

In England they are about to inaugurate a system which should serve as a terrible warning to the United States. In a measure, it is already in vogue both here and there. We are all familiar with the letter which arrives with the postmark injunction, "Register valuable mail" or "Air Mail is Quicker," but we have not yet reached the point where we are urged through our postmarks to "Chew with Chigley" or informed in some vigorous go-get slogan that Underwood's Underwear does not tickle the skin.

Such a situation, however, seems to be imminent in England, where the Government has accepted a scheme which throws open the postmark to any advertiser at a certain fixed rate. Orders can be placed for one day, if necessary, in large towns and cities or for a week in the smaller towns. The rate for short periods will be approximately 75 cents for every thousand and 60 cents for longer periods, or about $600 for every million letters stamped.

The Government's action is not passing unnoticed. It is, in fact, provoking a storm of protest, being denounced in certain quarters as not only undignified but extremely unfair to the business community. "No business firm," declares one writer, "will think of sending thousands of circulars through the mail when there is the risk of having each envelope stamped with the announcements of a rival firm." Editorial comment is also vigorous. One London daily questions the legality of the whole proceeding, insists that the envelopes are the private property of the sender, and that the post office is merely the public carrier, for which services it is amply paid.

No doubt the Government will derive a substantial revenue from the practice, but then revenue is not the only consideration. There is such a thing as a public sense of dignity and fitness, which cannot be lightly violated. As "Truth," the well-known London weekly, very justly remarks, "Once you cast aside all regard for appearances, endless openings for the making of money in this way can be discerned; we may even see our soldiers earning something for their country as sandwich-men when they are marching about London."

Wide World

Mrs. G. Henry Stetson, Winner of the Women's Amateur Golf Championship

President Tucker

When Dr. William Jewett Tucker resigned from the Presidency of Dartmouth in 1909, he passed largely from public view. Like many other men who have worked primarily not for any tangible reward but under compulsion of ideals, he literally gave himself to the causes he served. In particular, as President of Dartmouth he used himself up in the cause of education. The last six years of his life, which ended on September 29, were spent for most of the time in bed. It is a heavy price that we pay here in America for the service of our ablest men. The human tools we use we often destroy in the lavish use of them.

Dr. Tucker was a great leader in education. It may be said that as Eliot made the Harvard of to-day so Tucker made what we now know as Dartmouth. When Webster enhanced his own great Constitutional argument by his reference to the littleness of Dartmouth, he could hardly have foreseen the great institution into which that College has developed. Of course, Dartmouth has greatly increased in size since Dr. Tucker laid down his work, but it took on its new character during his administration.

Like many another college president, he was a pastor before he took up his educational work. His first teaching was done in the theological seminary at Andover. He was founder of the Andover House, later to be known as the South End House, the first social settlement, we believe, to be established in New England.

Another Irrepressible Conflict

Once more the Nation is facing an issue that touches its very structure.

Parties fear it.

Politicians evade it.

Many good citizens dread it.

Though most wets are on one side and most drys are on the other, it is not an issue between wet and dry.

Though prohibition has been the occasion of it, perhaps even its cause, the issue is not prohibition.

It is the issue between those who wish to support and maintain the Constitution as it is because it is the express and overwhelming will of the people recorded in Constitutional and orderly fashion, and those who wish to ignore, evade, or nullify it.

That issue has forced itself upon the parties in New York. In both the Democratic and the Republican Conventions in that State that issue cast its shadow over every other question. In the campaign in that State the candidates will talk about taxation, bond issues, economy, welfare legislation, and what not; but voters, so far as they free themselves from party allegiance, will cast their ballots with reference to this question of the support or the evasion of the plain meaning of the Constitution. The Democratic candidates are frankly in favor of leaving to each State the freedom to

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choose how far it will conform to one article of the Federal Constitution. They are proposing to do with that article substantially what South Carolina in 1832 proposed to do with the tariff. They would replace Federal authority with the State's free will. The Republicans would like to avoid the question altogether.

That issue has forced itself upon the parties in Massachusetts. There, as in New York, the Democrats propose the virtual abandonment of what the Federal Constitution enjoins and substitution of another and different plan. In that State, as in New York, the Republicans would like to avoid the question altogether.

In Illinois the Democrats are not only openly in rebellion against the Constitution, but their candidate for Senator ridicules it as unworthy of obedience; while the Republicans are divided between two candidates who, antagonistic on other points, agree in supporting the enforcement of the Constitution.

In Pennsylvania, on the other hand, the Republicans have committed themselves to a Senatorial candidate who is notoriously opposed to the Constitution as it is, while the Democrats have nominated a man who is openly in support of it.

The right of any individual, group, or party to advocate a change in the Constitution is unquestioned. Equally unquestioned is the right of any individual, group, or party to oppose such change and to maintain the Constitution as it is. It is not this right that is questioned or that is at the bottom of this issue. The question is whether the Constitution as it is shall be observed.

Those that say "no" argue that in its present form the Constitution contradicts itself, and that the attempt to observe it has brought untold evils which cannot be endured with safety while the country slowly makes up its mind to undo what has been done. Those that say "yes" argue that there is no evil so threatening to self-government as the open and deliberate nullification of fundamental law.

On that issue citizens cannot avoid taking sides. They are splitting parties asunder. We have no doubt that those who stand for the observance of the Constitution even at great cost will prevail; but we are not attempting to persuade any reader to take one side or the other. All that we here undertake to do is to point out that this conflict has openly begun and that no parties or politicians can repress it.

Crime Skulks Behind Government

CRIMES and methods of crime prevention occupy a large place in the consciousness of the American people. Editors devote columns to the easy denunciation of crime and criminals. Painstaking commissions publish page upon page devoted to methods of crime prevention. Law and order have many defenders. What effective progress these defenders are making remains to be proved.

One of the best methods of promoting law and order is to be found in the protection of the dignity and integrity of the officers responsible for enforcing the laws of the State and Nation. Anything which tends to degrade these officers in the eyes of the public is a blow at law enforcement.

Ernest W. Mandeville's article in this issue exposes a serious threat to the law enforcement agencies of the country. There can be no excuse for tolerating the type of detective agencies shown up by his documented investigation of conditions as they exist in the State of New Jersey. Impersonation of officers of the law for the purpose of blackmail and graft ought to be a particularly vulnerable type of crime. The misuse of the name of the United States and the word Federal can be prevented if the States and the Nation awaken to the menace of the situation. Mr. Mandeville's report confines itself to activities in the State of New Jersey. The need for action is National.

Signposts in China's Chaos

THE Chinese never have liked foreigners in their country. Sometimes the feeling against the "foreign devils" is comparatively quiet; sometimes it is roused to a perilous pitch, as in the Boxer uprising of the beginning of this century. But since the days of Marco Polo's famous expedition into the closed Kingdom and the earliest attempts of the European Powers to establish relations with its rulers and open its doors for traders the anti-foreign feeling has been there to be reckoned with.

The recognition of this feeling is a guide to what is happening in China today. The factional wars of rival Chinese military leaders and the kaleidoscopic changes of governments at Peking appear chaotic and baffling to Western observers. But it is to be noted that the chieftains who best succeed in holding on to power are those who seem to offer to the Chinese people the best hope of resisting the influence of the foreign Powers in China.

In the north, Chang Tso-lin manages to maintain a real control only in his own provinces of Manchuria, where Japan can back him directly. Formerly, Wu Pei-fu in Central China received effective support from the Chinese because many of them believed he was the best man to advance their national aspirations. But Wu fell under the suspicion of being subject to British influence. His support began to crumble. And now the armies of the old Kuomingtang Party of Sun Yat-sen, advancing from South China, have driven Wu from his best strongholds on the Yangtze River, broken his power, won control of the Hanyang arsenal, and made headquarters in the great industrial city of Hankow. They are talking of moving their capital there from Canton—a plan which was an old ambition of their dead leader, Sun Yat-sen, whose spirit still lives in China.

The Kuomingtang faction has been the directing agency in the anti-British boycott and strike at Hongkong. It is reported to be in league with the Soviet. Undoubtedly Russian aid and advice have been shrewdly given to the movement—for Russian purposes. But its real strength is not in any foreign cooperation. It is in the fact that the Kuomingtang resolutely embodies a Chinese national sentiment of "China for the Chinese."

Meanwhile, in North China, the Kuominchun armies of Feng Yu-hsiang are reported to be waiting their opportunity to take action in common with the Kuomingtang. They were withdrawn from Peking before the combined forces of Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin earlier in the year, but they remain a formidable military organization, probably the best in China. They also—despite the charge of Russian sympathies—derive their true strength from the fact that

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they represent Chinese nationalist desires. A combination of these two groups might mean the first real unity that China has had since the revolution of 1911 overthrew the Empire.

The article by Carrington Goodrich in this number of The Outlook tells graphically the story of the relations of the Powers with China, and reveals some of the reasons for Chinese distrust and dislike of foreigners. In western and central China this feeling is declared to be actively increasing. No one can say what the next development in China may be. But it is a time for every nation that desires to keep reasonably friendly working relations with China to watch events carefully and to act wisely and with restraint.

"I See by the Papers"

"I SEE by the papers that the Navy Department is down on boxing. Secretary Wilbur has just stopped a boxing bout at Norfolk, Virginia, at the request of some Norfolk clergymen. It's come to a pretty pass when our two-fisted sailors are prevented from practicing the art of self-defense. The Navy wasn't so squeamish during the war. I wonder what's come over it."

Such a comment, the casual reader, and most of us are casual readers, might have passed on a recent news despatch from Norfolk, Virginia. The Outlook decided that there must have been more in the matter than met the eye of the casual reader. It occurred to us that possibly the facts that appeared in the case were not facts at all, so a wire was sent to Secretary Wilbur which read as follows:

> I would greatly appreciate it if you would give me facts in regard to stoppage of Navy boxing bouts at Norfolk. Who protested against them? Did these bouts differ from those regularly held in Army and Navy during war? On what grounds were they prohibited?
>
> HAROLD T. PULSIFER,
> President The Outlook.

Promptly from Secretary Wilbur came a fully documented report which ought to be of interest to those who may be inclined to form hasty opinions as a result of despatches in the daily press. To The Outlook's inquiry as to how these bouts differed from those held in the Army and Navy during the war we have received the following bill of particulars:

(1) They were proposed to be held in a State which has local laws against boxing for money or prizes.

(2) Some of the contestants in the proposed bouts were not enlisted men, but were imported for the occasion.

(3) The drawing power of the bouts was primarily due to the fact that similar bouts could not be held in Norfolk, as they violated the Virginia law.

(4) The bouts were protested by the Norfolk Council of Churches, but even if no protest had been received as soon as the facts in the case were learned these bouts would have been stopped, as they violated General Order No. 139.

(5) Finally, the bouts were specifically prohibited because an admission fee was to be charged, and because the Virginia State law prohibits boxing for prizes or purse.

In the letter from Secretary Wilbur was inclosed a photostat of the advertisement of the boxing carnival, a copy of the Virginia law relating to prize-fights, a copy of General Order No. 139 relating to boxing bouts on board vessels or at Naval reservations, and a statement from the Secretary himself from which we are glad to quote:

> In view of the frequency with which the matter was brought to the attention of the Department, and in view of the fact that most States have laws regulating or prohibiting prize fighting and boxing, a general order was issued to the general effect that in no case should an admission be charged to witness boxing bouts, and second that where boxing bouts were held on naval reservations within the States prohibiting boxing bouts the public should not be invited to attend said boxing bouts. Or, to put it differently, the Navy Department would conform to the State laws upon the subject of boxing where such bouts were to be held in the territorial limits of the State notwithstanding the fact the State had no jurisdiction over the naval reservation unless the State law absolutely prohibited boxing bouts, in which event they might be held on ships or land over which the Federal Government had jurisdiction; but in that case the citizens of the State prohibiting such bouts would not be invited to attend. Upon being advised by a communication from Norfolk, Virginia, that it was proposed to hold boxing bouts upon the naval reservation at Hampton Roads to which the public were invited upon condition that they contribute to the Navy Relief, the attention of the Commandant of that District was called to the order above mentioned and to the statutes of the State of Virginia. Upon that matter being called to his attention, the boxing bouts, I understand from the press, were called off. No order was issued by the Navy Department requiring that the bouts be called off, and there is no reason why they should not have been held provided the laws of the State of Virginia and the regulations governing the Navy were complied with.
>
> It is the policy of the Navy Department to encourage boxing, and that encouragement has been extended in many ways and consistently. On the other hand, it is the policy of the Department to conform to the laws of the States in which it operates in so far as it can consistently be done even though the State has no jurisdiction over the navy yard or naval base.

We are glad to learn, what we had indeed suspected of being the truth, that the Navy Department had not altered its policy of encouraging boxing. We are glad to learn, too, that the Navy Department is fully alive to its obligations towards the laws of the States in which its men may be stationed. The Norfolk Council of Churches was quite right in protesting against the scheduled bouts and the Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard equally correct in heeding this protest. It would be a satisfaction if some American journalists would indulge in boxing or any similar sport which would improve their footwork and enable them to train their eyes to see facts when they meet them. With the growth of canned editorials and canned news stories reporters are becoming intellectually obese.

If You See It In the "World," Is It So?

From an editorial in the New York "World"

Ten days ago Secretary Wilbur canceled a Norfolk entertainment under the auspices of the Navy Relief Society because of objection to the boxing matches arranged.[1] The Norfolk Council of Churches had objected strenuously to any bouts between sailors.[2] The same Secretary Wilbur last Thursday proved that he had no conscientious scruples against prize-fighting by attending the Dempsey-Tunney contest. Why did he not stand by his convictions against the sensitive Norfolkers?[3] It is true that the prize ring may sometimes and in some places become debased and commercialized.[4] But the kind of boxing that is carried on in the Navy is wholesome, healthy sport, physically and morally; and a Secretary of the Navy should have the courage to say so.[5]

[1] He didn't.
[2] It hadn't.
[3] He did.
[4] The lone correct statement.
[5] He has—in this issue of The Outlook.

Batting average in the Accuracy League .200

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The League Grows

By Elbert Francis Baldwin

The Outlook's Editor in Europe

What Italy Thinks

"THE Geneva institution is a monstrous product; its mentality is anti-historic, anti-realistic." So exclaims "Il Lavoro d'Italia," reflecting Fascist opinion concerning the League of Nations. The paper proceeds thus:

> If the League did not exist, a number of local questions would not have world-wide repercussion, with the resulting excitement of a feeling of imminent danger for the tranquillity of peoples.

Listen as well to another Italian journal, "Il Resto del Carlino:"

> After seven years of existence, this institution—which should be universal—is still in the throes of constitutional crises and is losing its members, one after another. What is worse, its primitive spirit is being denatured. It was useless to create a League of Nations if the decisions such an institution ought to take give rise to bargaining and are settled by the two or three nations which are in a position to make their own reasons or their own force felt.

In opposition to the above, two opinions also come from Italy. The first is from "Il Lavoro" (Work), very different from "Il Lavoro d'Italia." It declares:

> The League of Nations is the noblest and boldest attempt in the history of humanity to bring about the free union of the world. Its advance is naturally slow and uncertain. But more cannot be asked of it. And every one is bound to contribute his mite to the common stock.

Also "Il Mondo" (The World):

> In realizing its aim it is useless to try to ignore the obstacles the League will have to overcome. They are numerous and complex. But the end justifies all the labor and the effort. The social idea will triumph, for both moral and material elements combine to insure its success.

Now Fascism hates parliaments. The League is a parliament. Hence Fascism scoffs at it.

Moreover, the Fascist Dictator's ambitions concerning "a number of local questions" (for "local" read "Mediterranean") may possibly bring him into somewhat strained relations with a few League member states.

Expansion

THE force of "two or three nations" has been shown, if at all unduly, in the Council, the upper house and executive body of the League. One way to check any undue influence by two or three member states would seem to be to increase the whole membership.

Such an enlargement should prove a distinct benefit, because

(1) It would take into greater account existing world conditions and adapt thereto its efficiency.

(2) It would afford greater opportunity for the expression of opinion.

(3) In particular, it would give to Poland her much-needed chance for influence. She is certain to be drawn into serious boundary complications, and, having up to the present no representation on the Council, should have as permanent representation as is possible to give to a state not yet a Great Power.

(4) The enlargement would increase the authority of the smaller states.

(5) Finally, it would make easier the plans of rotation and of geographical representation.

Objections

OF course the increase of a small, compact body of eight members to ten in 1922 and now, in 1926, to fourteen provokes the inevitable comment that it is going to be a case of quantity *versus* quality. But when I asked Dr. Zimmern, the well-known publicist, whether the Council might not ultimately be increased to sixteen, he said he saw no objection.

Others, however, were not of this opinion—Dr. Nansen, for instance. His opposition the other day in the Assembly was so vehement that afterwards I said to one of the Norwegians, "Your First Delegate enlivened things a bit today, didn't he?"

"Well, you see, he wanted to check up any possible deviltry," was the reply.

"Deviltry" was putting it strong. The Council's expansion can, of course, be regarded as an attempt by the Great Powers to play up smaller Powers as pawns. The Norwegian, Swedish, and Dutch delegates, however, formally protested from the platform against the proposed plan only on the following grounds:

(1) The original plan for a League of Nations never contemplated it.

(2) The Council would be too unwieldy for close discussion.

(3) It could not be summoned with as much chance of speedy meeting as could a small Council.

(4) Like the increase of non-permanent members from four to six in 1922, it would constitute a dangerous precedent—in fact, Jonkheer Louden allowed that he would like to go back to the original number of four, even though that might mean Holland's permanent exclusion from such membership.

Nevertheless each of these men admitted that the crisis could not be met except by accepting expansion, and so reluctantly voted for it, thus making the action unanimous.

During their speeches I noted applause from the delegates of some smaller Powers, like Luxemburg, Latvia, Paraguay, Salvador, thus indicating considerable sympathy for the minority view. The great point in the protesters' speeches was the fact that most of the members of the Assembly had had no chance to make themselves officially heard on the subject until that very day. That there were not more protesters at the end was doubtless due to their realization that no protest would avail against the steam-roller.

Thus the majority opinion ruled completely, and the Council's efficiency should be increased by its victory.

"Vive La Pologne, Monsieur"

ON the afternoon of the election the new Council held its opening session. It was the forty-second in the history of the Council of the League.

In my opinion, the occasion was extremely important and significant, not so much because of Germany's entrance as because she had been obliged to acquiesce in the creation of new, non-permanent seats, along with the creation of her own permanent seat. Such a result was chiefly due to the genius and persistence of Aristide Briand.

The usual election for the admission of new Council members is generally the last feature of the Assembly as it closes about the first of October; those members take their seats at a later Council meeting. It was felt last winter that if unwilling Germany could only be persuaded to vote for the admission of Poland as a non-permanent member, after her own admission as permanent member, there ought to be general satisfaction. As time went on, however, it was seen that, on her side, Poland was increasingly anxious to become a permanent member and, on the German side, a change of opinion was feared which might make the hoped-for combination impossible.

To meet this, Lord Cecil developed a plan for a three-year term for all non-

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permanent members and, though they would not be re-eligible for three years after their period of office, to create semi-permanent members by a two-thirds Assembly vote declaring not over three non-permanents re-eligible.

As to the rest, a still bolder plan was developed to make one blanket Assembly vote cover, first, Germany's admission to the League and to the League Council and, second, the election of the Council non-permanent members. Thus the whole difficulty would be solved at one fell swoop.

It was. As, in view of the fiasco last March, the vote for Germany's admission had to be taken as soon as possible, the other election occurred this morning at the same time.

This afternoon, at the Council table, I saw Poland take her place as member state at the moment when Germany took her own.

Thus was settled, far more brilliantly and impressively than was at first anticipated, the conflict begun nearly a year ago as to Poland's admission.

As might be expected, however, the German Nationalists form a notable exception to the well-nigh universal satisfaction. They are furious. The "Deutsche Tageszeitung," their leading organ, does not hesitate savagely to attack the Government; "to our grave detriment it allows Poland to secure, for the next six years, anyway, a seat on the League Councils."

Conclusion

PRINCE ARFA, the First Persian Delegate, summed up the new aspect of things, as he said to us this afternoon: "We now have to divide League members into four categories. The aristocracy includes, of course, the permanent members in the Council. The nobility numbers the semi-permanent, those re-eligible. The *bourgeoisie* means the non-permanent. And the proletariat covers those having no Council seats at all."

Geneva, September 10, 1926.

Exit Karakhan

What is the Significance of the Russian Ambassador's Departure from Peking? What Place has this Event in the Tortuous Course of Chinese History?

By CARRINGTON GOODRICH

LAST April a curt message was handed to General Chang Hsueh-liang, the youthful commander of the Manchurian forces now occupying the capital of China. It came from his father, Marshal Chang Tso-lin, and indicated in unmistakable terms that he would not be disappointed if Monsieur Karakhan were ejected from Peking. Recently the word has come that Karakhan has gone; whether because a higher office awaits him in Moscow or because the pressure of unpopularity was becoming too strong is left in doubt.

Now Karakhan was the first Ambassador of any country to China, and represented in his person for four years the growing power and prestige of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. When Russia failed in 1921 at the international conference at Genoa, she became convinced that her eyes must turn eastward toward the Orient and away from Europe for a time, or else lose out altogether in international affairs. To this end she picked two of her cleverest envoys, first Joffe and then Karakhan, and despatched them in turn to Peking. Marshal Chang's demand, therefore, challenged the existence of official Soviet influence in the twenty-one provinces.

In order to understand this situation, it is necessary to inquire into the high points of Russia's relations with China. The two countries hold in common a frontier that is comparable in length and latitude only with the United States-Canadian border. But a vastly different spirit governs the relationships between the two states; and the intervening areas, Mongolia and Manchuria, at no distant period a part of the Chinese Empire, and now to a considerable extent divorced from the Republic which succeeded the Empire, present both a problem and a field for aggression like nothing to be found on the American continent.

THE old Czarist policy in China has often been painted. Russia had her first fight with China in the 1680's, and was beaten. That was in Siberia. By the middle of the nineteenth century she had pushed her nose forward a few more hundred versts. By 1902 she had belted the entire continent with a railway, ending at Vladivostok, on the Pacific, and had a very important branch line running through Manchuria to the tip end of the Liaotung Peninsula. She was also stalking ghostlike into Korea, and spreading down into Mongolia. Siberia she owned. She had a twenty-five-year lease over southern Manchuria.

China was terrified. So was Japan.

China appealed to Great Britain, and gave her a fishing village with a port, Weihaiwei, on her own coast, where from time to time she might anchor her Pacific fleet gunboats, and once in a while take a cruise over to Port Arthur and see how things were getting along. Germany too had a port near by, Tsingtao, but it didn't bother her very much what Russia did, as she and France had helped Russia in this deal, whereby the rich warm-water peninsula fell temporarily into the paws of the great European and Asiatic bear. But why should England, with her Atlas burden, have been willing to play sentinel for China? She assumed it in no pious mood. Britain was herself encroaching on China's sovereignty throughout the great valley of the Yangtze River, and penetration of the entire north of China by Russia meant for her an inevitable conflict for territory and spoils some time later. These were the days of enormous steals. Africa's multicolored map to-day proves that. China was another wide-open piece of canvas, and half the countries of Europe stood ready with their paintbrushes waiting for the grand order to rush in and daub.

Poor little Japan! She hardly kept herself in the picture those days. After her war with China in 1894 she had fallen heir to the Pescadores and to Formosa. She had also assumed charge over Korea and the Liaotung Peninsula. Her day seemed begun, for she was on the mainland with the rest. Then came that polite but forceful suggestion that she withdraw from the Liaotung. It was a bitter pill; but she was almost alone in the world, she was weakened in man power, materials, and money by her recent fight, and the doctor who administered the pill was backed by Russia, Germany, and France; so she bit her lips and swallowed it. And then what happened? The severest blow of all. Russia took over the peninsula, and began her stealthy march into Korea.

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I have said that Japan was almost alone in the world. She had one friend, made in a curious way. When her war with China was over, she came forward with the time-honored demand for indemnity; and when she let go of Port Arthur and Dalny, for still more indemnity. China paid, and the money was deposited, not in the Government vaults in Tokyo, but in the distant Bank of England. Ever since Japan has kept up a more or less formal friendship with Great Britain, and incidentally a limping gold standard. High-sounding words have often fallen during the last thirty years from the lips of both British and Japanese statesmen about mutual esteem and brotherly helpfulness, but both the Privy Council and Elder Statesmen know, as do you and I, that behind that smiling and affectionate front lay some very sufficient reasons for an occasional valentine.

A spicy event occurred in 1900. Strangely enough, for all their mutual distrust, a rebellion to drive out all foreigners from North China pulled Great Britain and France, the United States and Germany, Russia and Japan together. The allied armies, only a few thousand men all told, met at Tientsin, defeated the Boxer and Imperialist troops, and started together for Peking. They reached Tungchow, fourteen miles from the walls of Peking, and there agreed on a united plan of attack on the capital the following day. They were to start at the same hour from their bivouac at Tungchow, then deploy after winning their way to the city gates.

The British and American commanders must have been very much annoyed when they woke up at dawn the next day. For they found both the Russians and Japanese gone. They had not been without suspicion of these two groups all the way along. Russia would obviously want to seize this beautiful summer morning to start in and paint all North China her particular cartographic color. Japan might try to do the same. But the British and American artists had trustingly rolled into bed, under the very shadow of the Dragon Throne, and let their shifty comrades in arms slip one over on them.

But Russia was not quite successful. She had dashed forward under cover of the night in the hope that she might surround the Imperial palace and force either Kwang Hsü or the Empress Dowager into a special agreement with her. The wakeful Japanese followed fast on her heels. The Russians arrived first at Peking, broke through the northeastern gate, and rushed to the Forbidden City—to find that the Manchu house had vanished. Japan was a bit more canny. She let the Imperial puppets go, and made a grab for the mint. The Americans and the English tagged along after. Meanwhile Russia had lost the chance of a century, and she has never had a similar one again.

THIS is sufficient to indicate the far-flung plan of empire of St. Petersburg: to own half the Asiatic mainland—

Keystone

Lev Mikhailovitch Karakhan

Siberia, Manchuria, Mongolia, Korea, North China, and, I doubt not, Chinese Turkestan, Tibet, Persia, Afghanistan, and as much of the Near East as rival nations would allow.

In 1904–5 Japan gave her a body blow and stripped her of Korea and South Manchuria. In 1918 she gave her another, when, with the unwilling acquiescence of the United States, she took nominal charge of Siberia from Sakhalin to Lake Baikal. That was in the days of Russia's greatest weakness. Beaten by Germany, completely disordered within, she almost lost her place in the sun. But within four years she had made Japan retire even from Vladivostok, which was beginning to look like a splotch of the Rising Sun. She had a clever envoy, Joffe, in Peking pleading her case, a man who played a losing battle with C. T. Wang and Wellington Koo, diplomats, but who made a startlingly successful hit with the students and teachers. Besides that he easily won over Sun Yat-sen, that marvelously impractical idealist who died last spring, while his agents, Borodin and the rest, mounted guard over the thoughts and actions of large sections of various mushroom labor organizations from Shanghai and Hankow to Canton. So, despite Koo's and Wang's deliberate caution and evident skepticisms regarding the Soviets' good faith, they found themselves pushed from behind by an extremely articulate section of their own people. To a certain extent also they needed Russia's influence to counteract the wiles of Japan and other foreign Powers, which were pushing them a little too fast. China needs a friend, as every country does. Despite the protestations and a few very friendly acts of this country, she could not even count on the United States, which had let her down in the matter of immigration, of loans, and (at one time) of Shantung. Therefore, his country practically friendless, Koo finally, on May 31, 1924, signed a treaty with Russia, the one modern nation which seemed to be treating China on a basis of equality.

I SAY "seemed." Why? All other treaty Powers have extra-territorial rights in China; Russia relinquished hers in 1919. Many other countries have concessions of land in the most important ports. Russia gave hers up in 1919. All other countries had gained special privileges for their religious propagandists. Roman Catholic and Protestant missionaries from Europe and North America, Buddhist priests from Japan, had, together with many personal liberties, the right to hold land in perpetuity for their churches and temples—an occasionally abused privilege, the memory of which still stings certain national extremists in China to fury. Russia, too, had had her Greek Catholic missions in China in the good old ante-bellum days. But after the war the revulsion of feeling among the people in Russia against the state Church and religion in general affected her foreign politics as well, and Karakhan with a stroke of the pen renounced for his country all religious "rights" and lands formerly held in the name of the Holy Synod.

Yes, in many apparent ways Russia seemed like a real friend, putting herself on a basis of complete equality with a nation which every other Power has taken occasion to bully and to punish.

Perhaps you think I am overstating the case, if not for Europe and Japan, at least for the United States. But the history of the last few years provides many incidents to show that I am not. A thug in this country pulls a gun on a chop-suey proprietor and runs away with the swag, and there appears a two-inch item about it in the thirteenth page of the metropolitan paper the next morning. Robert Coltman gets a bullet in his body for disobeying the order of a Chinese general who suspected him of smug-

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gling bullion through Kalgan to Urga, and what happens? The demand by our State Department for a large indemnity and a formal apology from the Chinese Government, insistence on the dismissal of the officer in command at Kalgan, front-page headlines in the foreign-language press in China, and considerable space in the press of this country; finally, and most uncalled for of all, a paragraph about it in Secretary of State Hughes's speech written for a large and friendly gathering of Chinese and Americans congregated for a love feast in a banqueting hall in New York City.

With this and much more for background, China took a long chance. She had Russia's protestations of friendship; she had recovered much valuable property at such commercial centers as Hankow and Tientsin (beautiful, well-developed river frontage!); she had recovered much more in "face;" and she had the technical right to withhold from Russia all of the large indemnity, payable year by year until 1942, which Russia had exacted after the Boxer fiasco. But, on the other side of the picture, she saw a Russia which, battered and beaten to a standstill in 1919, was willing then to renounce all her special rights in China, even in respect to the above-mentioned Boxer indemnity and the Chinese Eastern Railway—the line running down into Manchuria from Siberia, which had cost her eight hundred million rubles in the days when that meant something; and, four years later, saw the very envoy who made this astonishing renunciation for the Government at Moscow deny in Peking that he had ever said anything about either indemnity or railway in his famous declarations of 1919 and 1920. He even produced garbled (so-called official) copies of them in which these two important items were not included! Yet China knew that he was telling a lie. A Soviet paper in Vladivostok, in more truthful vein, agreed that the statements had been made, but said that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics could not be held to them, because China had never taken the gift and made it binding by formal Government acknowledgment or treaty! Was this another "scrap of paper"? History will probably say so. Governments have a way of repudiating what they say in their moments of weakness when they feel the muscles in their biceps getting back into shape. Of course it was an almost incredible renunciation, even in 1919, for the corner-stone of Russia's foreign policy for over a century had been to seek a warm-water port and hold it at all costs. The Soviets, however different their other platforms may be, require a similar corner of the globe exactly as much as the imperialist statesmen under the Czars. Else Russia and her people are dependent on the good will of other nations for an uninterrupted flow of imports and exports.

Russia's interference in Mongolia was another element to give China pause. Mongolia belonged to China. The old Czarist régime long ago acknowledged China's suzerainty over this buffer state. But the smooth-speaking Soviets, who say that they hate "unequal treaties," who denounce imperialism, who take every opportunity, however small, to point the finger of scorn at every other nation which has made inroads in China's sovereign rights, lost no time (1921) in winning their way to Urga, and now hold unblushing sway over that vast but thinly populated state, China's solemn protests notwithstanding.

I have already anticipated what China did. She signed a treaty with Russia. This practically acknowledged Mongolia's independence; accepted Russia's "gift" of the indemnity money, the Soviets stipulating that it should be used exclusively for educational purposes; and agreed that the Chinese Eastern Railway should run, as it had before the war, under the dual management of Russia and China. It was a good deal to pay for a friend.

In January of this year an incident occurred which indicated the amount of friendliness which has been engendered since May, 1924. The Russian director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, becoming increasingly annoyed at certain liberties which Chang Tso-lin's troops were taking—such as riding free on the line, etc.—on his own initiative ordered the suspension of traffic. He took no counsel with the Board of Directors of the railway, which includes a Chinese co-director and other native officials, in decreeing this arbitrary action. The Chinese commander of the military guards of the railway immediately flung him into prison. Tchitcherin, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs in distant Moscow, promptly telegraphed to Ambassador Karakhan in Peking, demanding the instant release of M. Ivanoff and the restoration of normal conditions on the Chinese Eastern Railway. Three days were given for the carrying out of these actions. If at the end of that time the Chinese had failed to comply,

> the Soviet Government has to ask the Chinese Government to allow the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to secure the fulfillment of the agreement and to protect mutual interests of China and the Soviet Union on the Chinese Eastern Railway by its own means.

Friends don't speak in ultimatums. The Chinese know that. The vernacular press showed its teeth in emphatic and unanimous condemnation of Russia in connection with the whole affair. "The threat," they said, "to send Russian troops into the railway zone completely gives the lie to Russia's pretenses of friendliness for us. The other Powers, bullies though they may be, have not for years taken anything like similar action even though their interests in other railways have been seriously interfered with by the militarists." (The Taku Bar incident of the middle of March, with the subsequent forty-four-hour ultimatum to China by Japan, the United States, and six European Powers had not occurred then.)

Even the students, stanchest friends of the Soviet, the Red authorities at Canton, and the leaders of the Kuominchun (the now defeated army which during the last twelve months has received arms and ammunition from the Russians through Mongolia) showed their disillusionment, and the Chinese press for the first fortnight in February was hot with repudiations of Bolshevism. Denials by certain labor leaders that they were in any way Communistic or under Soviet influence became the order of the day. Mr. George Hsü, once Minister of Justice, who has been one of the loudest talkers against "imperialism" and for a "people's government," took occasion in a public utterance at this time to say that the system he favored for the Government of China was taken from Switzerland, and not from Russia. And in the editorials of the native journals there issued a phrase which will cost Russia mightily in prestige and popular favor in China—the phrase of "Soviet imperialism."

No wonder, then, that Marshal Chang Tso-lin, as soon as he could, sent in *his* ultimatum in turn. He was paying Karakhan back in kind, brutally, but as an ex-bandit might be expected to treat one who has insulted him. To Chang the ousting of Russian influence in Manchuria means everything: increased power, enormously increased wealth, and but one nation to be seriously bothered by—Japan. With her he'll have to step softly. For he probably owes his life to Japan; and besides his life, Tokyo and he only know how many loans and other helps by the way. China in the large will be behind him in this, for China's growing nationalist spirit, which once directed itself against all foreign nations except the Soviet, now sees that

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Russia is quite as evil in her intent as Britain and Japan have been at their worst. Japan will be delighted; while English business men will heave a huge sigh of relief in their counting-houses and clubs, for they blame the Soviets more than any one else for their almost incalculable losses both in China and India—in finance, commerce, and good will.

But the game is not played out yet. Russia will remain a very large factor in Chinese affairs, whether Chang wills it or no. And no problem is made simpler in China merely by the elimination of a man or two. Yuan Shih-kai lopped off a number of heads on his way to the monarchy, but still had to relinquish the crown. Sun Yat-sen is no more, but the British are nearer to war with Canton now than they ever were during his régime. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is studying industrial enterprises in Germany, dressed in his mufti, but his Kuominchun are still holding the line at Hwailai, a score of miles from Peking.

It will be interesting to watch Russia's next move, and see whether a diplomat is appointed who will try to stir the caldron as Karakhan stirred it, and make matters just a little worse for Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, and incidentally for the Soviets. Or whether there will come a change in program, a smothering of the propagandist pother, and an endeavor to settle down to peace with China and with the diplomatic corps at Peking. The latter is unquestionably the one most likely to work for the advantage of the Union. It will be a gesture of good faith, felt all the world around.

Counterfeiting Uncle Sam's Agents

By Ernest W. Mandeville

AMONG the lower-class detective agencies there is a growing tendency to include in their corporate names the words "Federal" and "United States."

Ostensibly they set up in business as private agencies hiring out their men for the purpose of making legitimate investigations. In reality, they have adopted titles similar to those borne by the official Government agencies in order to fool those upon whom they prey for bribes.

For example: John Doe will be operating a saloon in criminal violation of the Volstead Act. The "low-lifes" of the community soon know which places are selling bootleg stuff. If they did not know, John would have no trade. He is outside the law—and knows it—but he has his eye on the fat weekly bank deposit. As long as he is unmolested by Federal officers, he can continue his dissolute business.

That he should be investigated and attacked is agreed; but not by investigators such as those employed by, let us say, The United States Secret Service, Inc. Notice the "Inc." John Doe will never be given a chance to notice it. Those three little letters "Inc." mark it as a private detective agency and not our country's official secret service. The "Inc." appears in an inconspicuous position on the cards of this concern. It is on the badges of their agents—but is conveniently placed on a lower flap, which is usually tarnished or worn down so as to be illegible. Another type of counterfeit shield used is reproduced on the cover of this issue.

The badger game works as follows: Agents A and B, representing the agency which for illustrative purposes I have called "The United States Secret Service, Inc.," snoop about among their brother "low-lifes" and learn which places are selling booze. They enter John Doe's place and, after buying drinks, flash their bogus badges and inform John that they have the evidence on him. John, having visions of a padlocked door, is quick to catch the hint that if he produces $250 in quick cash the agents will see to it that no report is turned in. Agents A and B pocket their half-hour's profits and proceed to the next customer. The field is large and fertile. They know perfectly well that there are many saps and foreigners who will not be wise enough to see through their game.

CHEATING cheaters? Yes. But this hold-up and others of a like nature, which I shall explain next week, are worked on the innocent as well as the guilty. Many foreigners in the restaurant and soft-drink business, even though innocent of any violation of the Prohibition Law, are frightened into payments by the threats of these men whom they suppose to be all-powerful Government officials. And in every one of these infamous shake-downs the good name of the regular Government force is besmirched. The victims always believe that they have been forced to pay United States officers for the privilege of violating the laws of the United States.

In the words of the popular cartoon, "Is diss a biznis? I esk you."

To my mind it is as scurvy a piece of knavery as I have come across in all my career as an investigator.

These agencies are a menace to society and to our country's honor. But the States allow them to incorporate, to flaunt their signs openly, and to conduct what appears on the surface to be a legalized business.

State Comptrollers and Secretaries of State should wake up and take immediate steps to prevent the promiscuous use of the words "United States" and "Federal." Heads of our country's Secret Service and of the Prohibition Enforcement Unit should themselves show up these vultures in human form who are masquerading in their names. Wets and Drys both can unite in stamping out this evil. Let us have action—and plenty of it!

John Doe can't make a formal complaint because he himself is outside the law. The innocent victims are usually too frightened or too ignorant of our ways to come out in open battle. But our regularly appointed Federal and State investigators with all their resources can, in a very short time, track these people down.

AN independent investigation of my own discloses some of the methods of two private detective agencies operating in the State of New Jersey.

On the front of a building known as 71 Broad Street, Red Bank, New Jersey, hangs a large sign reading—

UNITED STATES DETECTIVE AGENCY
OPERATES EVERYWHERE

Inside there is a smaller sign which states that offices are maintained in Red Bank, Jersey City, and Asbury Park. These agencies are operated by Frank Caprior, who is listed on the police blotter in Red Bank as "forty-four years of age, residing at 48 Seventh Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey. Nativity, Italy. In this country 32 years." I found that the agency was incorporated from Jersey City.

Mr. Caprior and his agents carry offi-

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cial looking badges bearing the words "United States Detective" with a tiny bottom flap on which once appeared the word "Agency." The letters on the flap are usually worn down so as not to be noticeable.

According to Elmer C. Wainright, Justice of the Peace in Red Bank, men from this agency are in the habit of impersonating Federal officers and of raiding the homes of Polish families in the neighboring villages and scaring them into the payment of bribes.

In March of this year Frank Caprior, Chief of this agency, ran afoul of the State Police. According to the charges against Caprior, he had obtained $276 under false pretenses from a woman in Little Silver, New Jersey. Upon the complaint of this woman Judge Wainright told Caprior that he had just twenty-four hours in which to return the money or a warrant would be issued for his arrest. Caprior then is alleged to have cashed a check at the Broad Street National Bank, Red Bank, in order to make the settlement and avoid disclosure. The bank charged that the check was signed with a fictitious name, and upon discovery of this they demanded that Caprior make good. In order to cover this shortage, Caprior attempted to "shake-down" Walter Smith, of Old Bridge, New Jersey, for that amount. It is charged that Caprior impersonated a Revenue agent. After he had sent one of his men into Smith's place to buy liquor, he (Caprior) appeared and said: "I am the chief. We have the goods on you. Unless you give me hush money I'll have to arrest you, but if you wish I can squash the case against you." Smith said that he did not have the cash on hand, but would obtain it and bring it to Caprior's office. Caprior told him to keep mum about it. Smith then told Corporal Ellendorf, of the State Police, and it was arranged that marked bills should be given to Caprior. Smith was to blow his nose when the money had passed and Corporal Ellendorf would step inside and make the arrest. Everything went off as was planned, and when Caprior was searched at the Town Hall the marked bills were found on his person. He was held in $13,500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Surprisingly, the charge against him was not for impersonating a Federal officer but for carrying a concealed weapon.

Months after this occurrence I was told by the Chief of Police that Caprior was out on bail; that he had not yet been indicted; that nothing was being pushed. An inquiry regarding the status of the case which was sent to the

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Prosecutor of Pleas of the county brought no answer.

A letter to N. A. K. Bugbee, Comptroller of the Treasury in Trenton, New Jersey, brought this reply: "The license granted Mr. Frank Caprior to conduct the business of detective or detective agencies was revoked by me on the 13th day of April, 1926, for cause shown." But two months after the date mentioned I caused some detective business to be sent to Caprior's main office and he, personally, met my messenger and was eager to undertake the work without making any mention of his trouble with the courts or of his being without a license to operate. The nature of the business suggested was in the bootleg field, and the attitude of Mr. Caprior seemed to show that he was still up to his old tricks.

An inquiry into the criminal record of this Frank Caprior revealed the following:

Formerly—a detective sergeant of the Jersey City Police Department.

Arrested in Jersey City on October 16, 1906, for extortion and sending threatening letters.

Arrested in Jersey City on December 31, 1914, for operating a detective agency without a permit.

Arrested in Jersey City on July 6, 1917, for "false pretenses."

On July 7, 1919, he was sentenced to State's Prison for from one to three years for "false pretenses." A letter from the Prison Department of the State of New York says that Caprior served one year in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, New York, for "extortion."

In 1925 he was arrested and charged with obtaining money from a lady residing in Bradley Beach, New Jersey, on the promise to star her in the moving pictures. He sold her stock in his company, "The Famous Author's Productions, Inc." (note similarity to name of prominent Famous-Players Productions), on the strength of his promise to feature her in the company's pictures. The company made no pictures.

At this writing (September) the United States Detective Agency, Frank Caprior, Chief, still has its sign hanging in a prominent position over Red Bank's main street. My information is that Caprior is still at large and operating his trade, though without a license.

The above should be something for the Government and State officials to act upon.

In next week's "Outlook" I shall tell the story of another—and more flagrant—detective agency.

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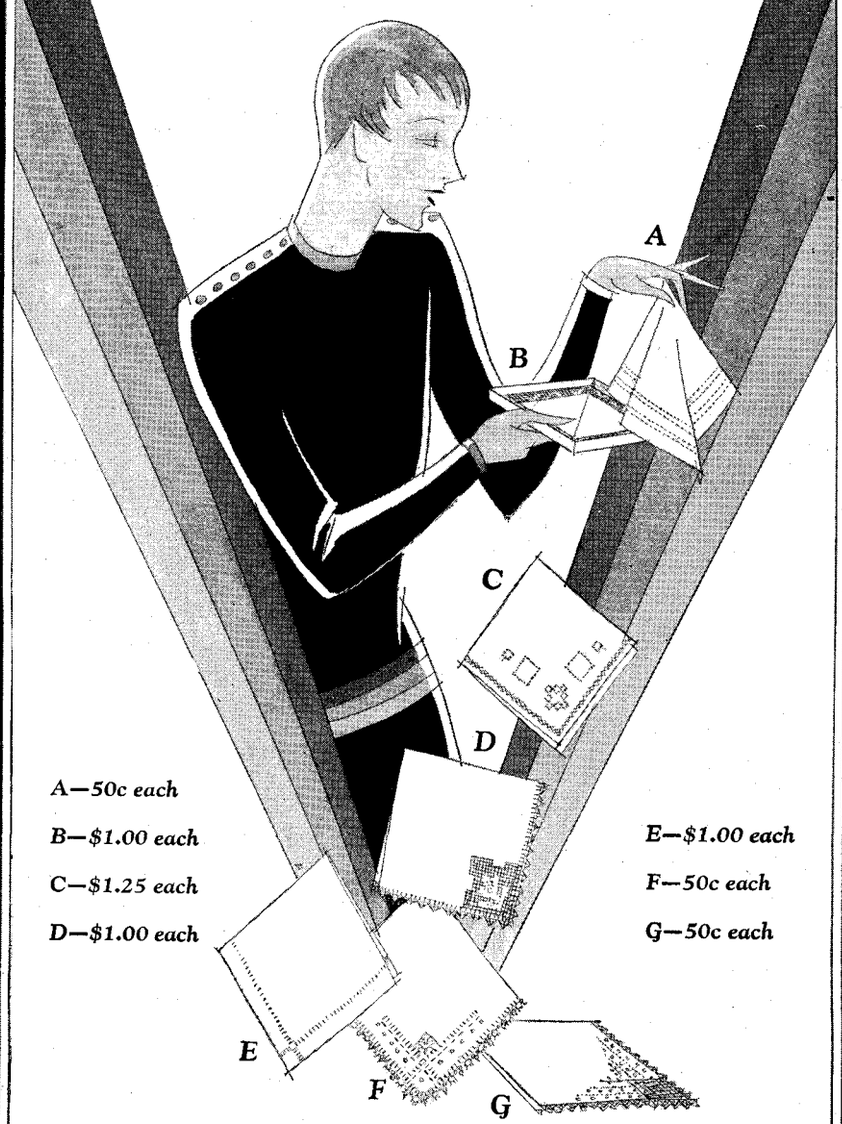

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Harking Back to Pericles

Some Election Period Thoughts Echoed from Twenty-four Centuries Ago

By DON C. SEITZ

"TIMES change and we change with them" is one of the numerous untruthful sayings with which mankind likes to fool itself. Clothes, customs, and conveniences change, but we do not. Probably more billions of words have been wasted on political polemics than anything else aside from religion, yet we have not caught up with Plato's "Republic" or reached an altitude above the prescience of Pericles. Reading scraps of Thucydides and the New York Herald "Tribune" have set me to harking back twenty-four centuries and to likening Athens to America. Elections are near. One, that of Maine, has taken place. Popular indifference is everywhere manifest. Only about half of the voters vote, and the other half for the most part go it blind on party lines. We seem to have run out of interest and indignation. Since the overwhelming smash-up of 1920 things have been slipping smoothly down-hill. The preliminaries of my comparisons do not fit. Woodrow Wilson was a victor, yet see what happened to his cause!

Pericles lost out in the second Peloponnesian War and was well scored for his defeat, but, unlike Wilson in victory, did not lose his hold. When Athens met to bury its dead, Pericles read them a comparison in citizenship that is pat for to-day, to wit:

"Our form of government does not enter into rivalry with the institutions of others. We do not copy our neighbors, but are an example to them. It is true that we are called a democracy, for the administration is in the hands of the many and not of the few. But while the law secures equal justice to all alike in their private disputes, the claim of excellence is also recognized; and when a citizen is in any way distinguished, he is preferred to the public service, not as a matter of privilege, but as the reward of merit. Neither is poverty a bar, but a man may benefit his country whatever be the obscurity of his condition. There is no exclusiveness in our public life, and in our private intercourse we are not suspicious of one another, nor angry with our neighbor if he does what he likes; we do not put on sour looks at him which, though harmless, are not pleasant. While we are thus unconstrained in our private intercourse, a spirit of reverence pervades our public acts; we are prevented from doing wrong by respect for authority and for the laws, having an especial regard to those which are ordained for the protection of the injured as well as to those unwritten laws which bring upon the transgressor of them the reprobation of the general sentiment."

Compulsory military training was as repugnant to the Athenian as it is to most Americans. On this score the orator observed: "If we prefer to meet danger with a light heart, but without laborious training, and with a courage which is gained by habit and not enforced by law, are we not greatly the gainers? Since we do not anticipate the pain, although when the hour comes we can be as brave as those who never allow themselves to rest . . . we have a peculiar power of thinking before we act, and of acting, too."

"An Athenian citizen," the orator continued, "does not neglect the state because he takes care of his own household; and even those of us who are engaged in business have a very fair idea of politics. We alone regard a man who takes no part in public affairs, not as harmless, but as a useless character; and if few of us are originators, we are all sound judges of a policy. The great impediment to action is, in our opinion, not discussion, but the want of that knowledge which is gained by discussion preparatory to action."

Perhaps our attitude toward Europe finds expression in these further words of the orator:

"In doing good, again we are unlike others; we make our friends by conferring, not receiving favors. Now he who confers the favor is the firmer friend, because he would fain, by kindness, keep alive the memory of the obligation; but the recipient is colder in his feelings, because he knows in requiting another's generosity he will not be winning gratitude, but only paying a debt. We alone do good to our neighbors not upon a calculation of interest, but in the confidence of freedom, and in a frank and fearless spirit. . . . Alone in the hour of trial Athens is superior to the report of her."

When taken to task for the failure of

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the war, Pericles later remarked: "In my judgment it would be better for individuals themselves that the citizens should suffer and the state flourish, than that the citizen should flourish and the state suffer. A private man, however successful in his own dealings, if his country perish, is involved in her destruction; but if he be an unprosperous citizen of a prosperous city he is much more likely to recover. Seeing, then, that states can bear the misfortunes of individuals, but individuals cannot bear the misfortunes of the state, let us all stand by our country and not do what you are doing now, who, because you are stunned by your private calamities, are letting go the common hope of safety, and condemning not only those who advised, but yourselves who consented to the war."

More than once in the history of the United States the logic of Pericles has been put to the test. It is our custom to measure the merit of our Government by the prosperity of its citizens, and to ruthlessly upset administrations under which business has been bad. This is one of the worst features of our sort of democracy. Yet politicians are always "playing up" to it, and President Coolidge, knowing the public habit, with his customary canniness, has made "prosperity" the basis for his claims to continuance in office.

Ought there not to be a recession from this sort of thing? Should parties sacrifice principle, abandon or reshape issues to meet the plea for prosperity? Is the price of wheat more important than patriotism or the good opinion of the rest of the world? Because business was bad the country inveighed against Grover Cleveland to breed twelve years of Bryanism. Was it worth it? Yet "free silver" was the child of the "prosperity" bug, as were Greenbackism and Populism before it. Will our people continue to trust a government only when their pockets are full? Is the bank roll their only standard of what a free country should provide?

Like Simeon Ford's hotel guest who deprecated oxtail soup on the menu because to him it seemed that "it was going a good ways back for soup," it may be going a "good ways back" for political prevision to cite Pericles 430 B.C. Truth, however, is eternal. If the state is to be forever twisted to fit the requirements of individuals and industry, can there be much wonder that dictators have taken the saddle in Europe and ride Liberty with a bit of steel? Pericles is far back in the past, but the problem he portrayed is very much in the present.

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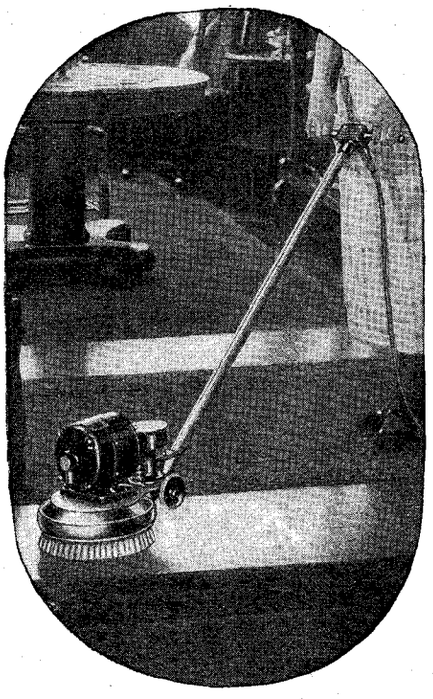

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The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Some New Novels Chiefly About Women

By H. W. BOYNTON

ROSE MACAULAY'S "Crewe Train"[1] is a coarser piece of work than her best—"Dangerous Ages," for example. A comedy of adjustment, it comes very near the edge of farce. The central person, the girl Denham, deserves subtler treatment. She is a child of nature, a simple pagan creature who loves to go her own way, a free being, untidy, aimless, a little greedy, "soaking in idleness." The death of her equally happy-go-lucky father leaves her in the hands of her mother's people—a nice, conventional English family. She marries one of the sons, Arnold, and after the first flurry of passion they discover that they have little in common. Arnold loves the city, Denham the country; Arnold loves order, Denham likes not to be bothered. At first Denham, in her mild but stubborn way, refuses to be just a proper young wife and mother. This is the tale of her subjugation, not by any outward force but by the bond of love. "Life was too strong; it forced one. One was trapped by love, by that blind storming of the senses, by that infinite tenderness, that unreasoning, unreasoned friendship, which was love."

An ancient and inexhaustible theme. Miss Macaulay's handling of it fails, relatively, because her persons are so roughly sketched. Evelyn Gresham in particular is a caricature and a bore. Her alleged method of interfering with Arnold's happiness in order to engineer a marriage planned by herself is preposterous; and Arnold's tame endurance of it quite destroys our last remnant of interest in that commonplace young man.

"Petenera's Daughter,"[2] an American "first novel," is a sound piece of work. The writer, Henry Bellamann, is by no means a tyro. He is a man of middle age, an accomplished musician, a poet, and a literary journalist of standing. He was born in Fulton, Missouri, and it is reasonable to suppose that this tale of a Missouri settlement of Pennsylvania Dutch is based on early memories. It dwells rather on the pathetic limitations of that stock than on its meanness; and this is a relief. But "Petenera's Daughter" is destined to be as much a victim of those limitations as if they had been gross faults. This, like "Crewe Train,"

Courtesy Boni & Liveright

Rose Macaulay

is a study of adjustment in marriage. Sulie Irack among the Grumbines is, under cruder conditions, in the same plight as Denham Dobie among the Greshams. Sulie's mother was of the Pennsylvania Dutch, but her father is a Basque, merry, irresponsible, and passionate. The girl, sullen to look at, inherits his temperament, and he nicknames her the "daughter of Petenera," a famous dancer and beauty of old time. Time and the place and the mating period give her to young Harry Grumbine. She becomes a hard-working farmer's wife and housemother in a community where all simple pleasures are frowned on. She bears a son whose trace of Basque liveliness only makes more oppressive to her the domination of his Grumbine blood. There is no joy or freedom in her life. We leave her bound to a crippled husband of mean and thankless nature. All her young hopes of happiness are of the past. Only her valiant heart continues to lift the banner of her father's optimism—the faith that somehow "the good God wishes it this way. It will be all right."

This you might suppose from the outline to be a deliberately "grim" and unpleasant piece of Middle Western realism. It is by indefinable qualities of mood and style that the narrative is lifted to a high level of creative interpretation.

"Ann Lee's, and Other Stories,"[3] by Elizabeth Bowen, appears at a trying moment, as if in competition with new volumes of tales by Kipling and Somerset Maugham. It survives the test of comparison. Two or three years ago this writer, with her first collection of short stories, "Encounters," gained recognition as one of the subtler artists in this kind. Her tales follow the Continental rather than the American pattern. Most of them our magazine editors would probably classify (and decline) as "sketches." They have little plot and no "punch." A few—"The Contessina," "The Secession," and "The Storm"—are relatively overt and external; something or other happens that you can recognize and put your finger on. But oftener, as in the title story, you are simply permitted to share a mood, an emotion, an instant of crisis, as if under a flash of white light and by a swift side-glance. If you stare straight at the object, there is nothing.

Ann Lee is a superior and exclusive maker of hats. Her shop, interestingly inaccessible, is sought by a special clientele who relish Ann Lee's insolence and her high prices. Two idle women find their way there one afternoon. Ann Lee has just begun to snub them in her customary fashion when a man comes in. He is a blundering, insistent fellow. He has, he says, an appointment with Ann Lee, and insists on waiting to see her, there in the sanctum of fashion. Ann Lee's icy attempts to dislodge him fail. The customers go, and a few minutes later the stumbling, hurrying figure of the man passes them. "He went by them blindly; his breath sobbed and panted. It was by his breath that they knew how terrible it had been—terrible. . . . Passing them quite blindly, he stabbed his way on into the fog."

That is all; and it is enough.

[1] Crewe Train. By Rose Macaulay. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.

[2] Petenera's Daughter. By Henry Bellamann. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $2.

[3] Ann Lee's, and Other Stories. By Elizabeth Bowen. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.

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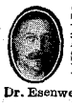

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Jim Tully

JIM TULLY, whose work recently appeared in five different magazines in the same month, one of them *Liberty*, says: "I recall writing my first short story . . . it was a tale of the ring called 'Battle Galore,' and Clayton Hamilton gave me advice on how to 'build it up.' . . . I am certain that the Palmer Course would have saved me years of labor."

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James Elroy Flecker's "The King of Alsander"[4] was written in 1913. He died in 1915, one of the lamented young geniuses snuffed out by the war. He has become the godling of a small cult; his first editions are esteemed by the new race of "collectors" who snatch their treasures from the teeming press. He was a minor poet of delicacy and some power. His prose, as in "The King of Alsander," is the prose of one who with some difficulty abstains from rhythm, and who, consciously writing prose, unconsciously tries to get the effect of poetry without rhythm. Flecker was not bred in a shrinking period, and his preface to this tale is worthy of Shaw. "Here is a tale all romance—a tale such as only a Poet can write for you, O appreciative and generous public—a tale of madmen, kings, scholars, grocers, consuls, and Jews : a tale with two heroines, both of an extreme and indescribable beauty . . . a very old sort of tale: a tale as joyously improbable as life itself."

It is, in fact, one of the earlier of those modern fantasies which concern the adventures of a humdrum youth in Never-never-land; and for me the whole thing is spoiled by its too obvious artificiality.

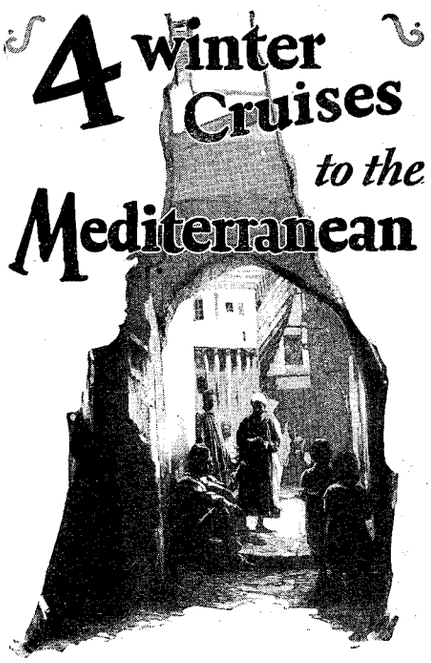
"Wayfarer,"[5] by Kathleen Millay, is a yarn about a Greenwich Village girl who marries a Maine farmer, and presently grows tired of life on the Maine farm. So she runs back to Greenwich Village, leaving poor inarticulate noble John alone. But the farm in turn has spoiled the Village for her; and after a hectic search for the old joys, resulting only in unhappy excitement, she decides for John and the farm, and back she goes to be readily forgiven by that good-natured rustic. Oh, yes—there is also a child, Nancy. "I hope she isn't too big, yet," says Martha, "to be my baby!"

"Gently, gently he put his arms about her. 'Oh, Martha, you're really back,' he said. And with his wife close against his singing heart, John Bartlett was crying, happily—happily."

"My Son John,"[6] by E. B. Dewing, is another ultra-feminine and sentimental tale, rather oddly and circuitously told through letters. John Lord is son of two opera singers, both equipped with their full share of the famous temperament. John inherits this, becomes a well-known writer, but is never a happy

[4] The King of Alsander. By James Elroy Flecker. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.50.
[5] Wayfarer. By Kathleen Millay. William Morrow & Co., New York. $2.
[6] My Son John. By E. B. Dewing. Minton, Balch & Co., New York. $2.

4 winter Cruises to the Mediterranean



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man, and at last takes his life in strange manner, under cover of the war.

Fiction

SUTTER'S GOLD. By Blaise Cendras. Translated by H. L. Stuart. Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.50.

The gold cover, quaint colored prints, and odd block drawings suit this queer high-pitched narrative of the multi-millionaire ruined by the discovery of gold on his land. The events are largely historical, but the treatment is fictional in form. There wasn't any too much settled law in 1848 in California when Sutter's carpenter, "Mr. Marshall of New Jersey," burst into his office and showed him yellow metal; the bookkeeper sneaked out of the office; soon Sutter's claims (his title wasn't undisputed) were covered by gold-miners. If even a royalty on the gold taken from his claims had come to Sutter he might have died a multi-millionaire. He claimed $25,000,000 from California, $50,000,000 from the United States, and he proposed to bring suit against 17,221 individuals as trespassers! He haunted the courts, the State Legislature, Congress. He fell dead, poor and half-crazy. As a matter of fact, California gave him a pension of $3,000 a year—not much, to be sure, but not mentioned by M. Cendras.

THAT LAST INFIRMITY. By Charles Brackett. The John Day Company, New York. $2.

Aloysia was nearly scared to death when her husband left her a million or so; he had kept his wealth dark for fear he would have to go to parties if it were known. Aloysia was afraid of nothing; the sub-title calls her a social climber, but she really was boosted by every one because she was so humble, generous, and soft-hearted. "She could make the 'Murders in the Rue Morgue' something to comfort the sick with." We like this book better than the author's "Week End."

THE TRIUMPHANT RIDER. By Frances Forbes-Robertson. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.

The publishers point out that the heroine, Marcia, is "the daughter of a woman who follows Mrs. Warren's profession." That, nowadays, neither excites horror nor applause. But note that Shaw's heroine's mother had intelligence and good manners; Marcia's mother is (apart from her business) vulgar, silly, and ill-mannered. How comes it, then, that Marcia, fresh from her mother's training, shows delicate perceptions, and has such fine grace of conduct that the best circles of English society accept her as charming, modest, and clever? One simply doesn't believe it. The book has clever bits; it carries its story well; it doesn't convince in the least. Mrs. Harrod can (and, we predict, will) write a far better story.

Philosophy

THE STORY OF PHILOSOPHY: The Lives and Opinions of the Greater Philosophers. By Will Durant, Ph.D. Simon & Schuster, New York. $5.

So wide and enthusiastic has been the laudation of this book—scarce a dissenting voice, and the professors of philosophy themselves loudest in the chorus—that we are almost inclined to damn it, in the temper of the Athenian who was for ostracizing Aristides because he was sick of hearing him praised. But we can't; we join the chorus. For here you have the essence of what is most valuable in the writings of sixteen of the greatest philosophers (including all the very greatest with the exception of Chuang Tzŭ, the Chinaman) presented in a form intelligible to any one; not only with remarkable lucidity, but also with engaging grace and freshening, though unaggressive, humor.

The marvel of it is that any poor duffer is enabled to see precisely how this philosopher's synthesis of experience differs from that other's; the peculiar contribution of each is made to stand forth as saliently and vividly as Bardolph's nose. The book makes happily apparent the advisability of abolishing the philosophical departments of our universities, those baneful nurseries of obfuscation. It might be well to round up all the faculties—at Chautauqua, say—and administer the hemlock. Though perhaps some might properly be spared, best be on the safe side, like Mustapha Kemal, and hemlock 'em all. This temper is induced by the recollection of a philosophical course at one of our greatest universities.

Philosophy made delightful and intelligible to everybody just when the world is peculiarly in need of philosophy! Dr. Durant is indeed a benefactor.

Politics and Government

THE ADVANCING SOUTH. By Edwin Mims, Professor of English, Vanderbilt University. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $3.

This is one of a number of recent books written with purpose to "reveal and interpret the individuals, institutions, and organizations that are carrying on a war of liberation in the Southern States." At the least they prove that an effort to liberalize the South is being prosecuted with great energy and intelligence by a considerable body of Southerners. Professor Mims is interesting and stimulating, but perhaps not too convincing as to the immediate prospects for the cause he advocates. Yet no doubt in the end "sweetness and light" will debellate fanaticism and obscurantism.

PAN-EUROPE. By Richard N. Coudenhove-Kalergi. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.50.

The grand thesis is that, unless Europe (*i. e.*, the European peninsula in the strict geographical sense) organizes on the federal plan, as the rest of the world has done or is doing (witness the Soviet Federation, the British Empire, the United States of America, and the tendency toward a federation of the two Americas), she will be gobbled up by Russia. And to avert such a catastrophe Europe must take order quickly. The book deserves to be in every library because its depiction of the Balkanic condition of Europe is of an unparalleled vividness and emphasis. It is true, moreover, that a Pan-European federation is to be desiderated, and it is true that the Russian menace is formi-

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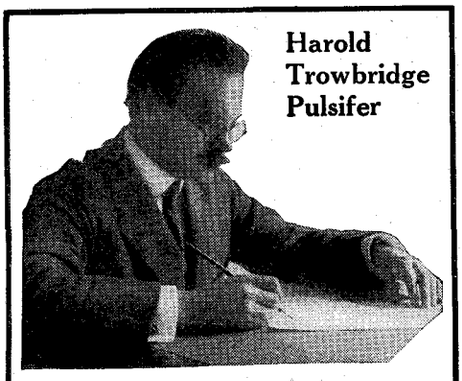

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dable. But we think the author exaggerates that menace, and that he preposterously underestimates the obstacles to formation of a Pan-European federation. He is too logical in the face of a whimsical Providence; he puts too much stock in precedents; he exhibits no sign of humor; and he is over-repetitious. Nevertheless the book is interesting and stimulating, and the lecture thereof cannot fail to profit any reader.

Biography

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM GODWIN. By Ford K. Brown. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $6.

A long, very long, life of the philosopher who enjoyed it not too well when his theories were put in practice. He wrote "Political Justice" and "Caleb Williams;" he married Mary Wollstonecraft; he became the father-in-law of Shelley. He died ninety years ago at the age of eighty, and was almost forgotten by his own generation.

History

ASIA: A Short History from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By Herbert H. Gowen, D.D. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $3.50.

There was great need of such a book as this was aimed to be, and the learned author is to be felicitated upon the measure of success attained. The summarization is sometimes masterly, almost always well above the average in that species of composition. For one with little knowledge of Asia (and most people are in that category) the book provides an admirable means of approach to a most fascinating and important field of knowledge. A trifle over-preachy, but a clergyman must be indulged.

WHAT IS CIVILIZATION? By Maurice Maeterlinck, Dhan Gopal Mukerji, and others. With an Introduction by Hendrik Van Loon. Duffield & Co., New York. $2.50.

A satisfactory comprehensive answer to the question posed would require a profound effort by a philosophic writer of the first genius. The book gives us no such answer. Instead, seven specialists in seven famous civilizations indicate the partial contributions furnished by those civilizations toward such an answer. The East Indian Dhan Gopal Mukerji speaks up for India, but most inadequately; W. E. Burghardt Du Bois for Africa, touchingly and charmingly; Ralph Adams Cram for the Middle Ages, with his usual distinction and with some persuasiveness; Paul Shorey for the age of Pericles, convincingly but with quite unnecessary bellicosity; Chifung Liu for China, not badly, but rather as though repeating a formula; Maurice Maeterlinck for ancient Egypt, in a really original and stimulating study; Professor Herbert Spenden for ancient America, in the best of the essays, which stresses the economic contribution of ancient America to the world.

The essays of Messieurs Du Bois, Maeterlinck, and Spenden seem to be of definite value; the others, scarcely so.

Essays

OF MANY THINGS. By Otto H. Kahn. Boni & Liveright, New York. $3.

It would seem that the idea of publishing in book form the sundry essays and addresses which appear in this bulky volume arose in the heads of the publishers. "The author," they say in a preface, "met the suggestion [of such publication] by the opinion that, while most of these utterances received a measure of publicity when they were made, they were nevertheless of too ephemeral an interest to warrant their publication in collected form."

In our opinion, Mr. Kahn was right, and the publishers wrong.

Have You These Symptoms of Nerve Exhaustion?

DO you get excited easily? Do you become fatigued after slight exertion? Are your hands and feet cold? Do you suffer from constipation or stomach trouble? Is your sleep disturbed by troubled dreams? Have you spells of irritability? Are you often gloomy and pessimistic? Do you suffer from heart palpitation, cold sweats, ringing in the ears, dizzy spells?

These are only a few of the signs of weak, unhealthy nerves that are steadily robbing thousands of people of their youth and health.

What Causes Sick Nerves?

In women this is largely due to overactive emotions, and to the constant turmoil in their domestic and marital relations. In men, these signs of nerve exhaustion are produced as a result of worries, intense concentration, excesses and vices. The mad pace at which we are traveling is wrecking the entire Nervous Organization.

Nerve Exhaustion is not a malady that comes on suddenly. In fact, it is a very gradual development that deceives scores of men and women who appear to be in the best of health. Yet all the time their nerves are in constant state of upheaval, slowly undermining their entire organism.

How To Strengthen Them

No tonic or magic system of exercises can ever restore the health and vigor to weak, sick, unbalanced nerves. To regenerate lost nerve force, to build up strong, sound nerves requires an understanding of the action and abuses of nerves. It needs a knowledge of the natural laws of nerve fatigue, of mental and physical relaxation and nerve metabolism. And it is only through the application of these laws that stubborn cases of Nerve Exhaustion can be overcome.

Read This Book

Based upon many years of intensive experience and study, the famous Nerve Specialist, Richard Blackstone, has written a remarkable book entitled "New Nerves for Old." In plain language he gives certain easy-to-follow rules that have enabled thousands of men and women to regain their lost nervous energy and to acquire glowing health and youthful vitality. It enables you to correctly diagnose your own case and shows you how to bring back your lost nervous vitality.

"New Nerves for Old" is worth its weight in gold—and yet its cost is only 25c, stamps or coin. The book will prove a revelation to you. It will help you throughout your entire life, it will help you to build for yourself a solid foundation for your future success and happiness. Mail coupon for your copy to-day. Address, Richard Blackstone, 2910 Flatiron Building, New York.

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Financial Department

Conducted by WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. The Financial Editor regrets that he cannot undertake the discussion of more than five issues of stocks or bonds in reply to any one inquirer. All letters should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 120 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

Real Estate Bond Safety

THE news that a well-known company selling real estate mortgage bonds has gone into receivership has brought up once more the question of the safety of this form of investment. In the particular case referred to the statement is made that the receivership will not affect the bondholders. This is, of course, to be hoped. But there are nevertheless anxious owners of bonds sold by this and other concerns who are wondering if they are as secure as they had thought.

It is the invariable practice of this department when ques-

LOOKING AHEAD FINANCIALLY

Age of Getting Started

Age of Surplus Earnings

Age of Declining Earnings

Age of Retirement

Making a good income *last*

DURING his best earning years, the average man gives too little thought to means of sustaining his income in the future. Especially is this true of comparatively young men earning high incomes—as many do today in executive positions, in professions, or in businesses they have rapidly developed.

These men make up the large class of high income-receivers who, federal tax figures show, have no commensurate property accumulation. The bulk of their incomes, not being derived from invested capital, represents only temporary earning power.

Look at it from a business standpoint. It is recognized that machinery, buildings and equipment depreciate, and their replacement is provided for out of current earnings. So too with personal earning power—it depreciates, and its replacement should be provided for in the same way.

If this viewpoint is taken *in time,* it is surprisingly easy to build out of current earnings the necessary accumulation to insure adequate permanent income.

Our new booklet, "Looking Ahead Financially," deals effectively with this problem. It tells concretely how to map out the financial progress you need to make—gives figures in chart form for application to individual situations. You will find it a most practical book, dealing with a subject which is of vital importance. May we send you a copy?

Write for booklet OL–X6

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tioned by readers as to first-mortgage real estate bonds to make this suggestion:

"Don't buy bonds from these companies just because they are sold by these companies. Buy only after you have satisfied yourself, from the most careful inquiry you can make, that the bonds are well secured, that they are a genuine first mortgage, and that the property, under reasonably good management, can be run at a profit."

One reason for making this suggestion is that we feel that the investor should endeavor to make his own decision and that he should base his decision, not on the reputation of some financial house (or financial magazine), but on the facts and his own judgment. The other reason is that the ordinary inquiry that comes to us about real estate mortgage bonds is, "What do you think of the Blank Company's real estate bonds?" Naturally, while we can speak well of many of the real estate bond houses, we cannot speak well of hundreds of unnamed issues of bonds.

What, after all, makes for safety in a real estate mortgage bond?

In the first place, the bond must be authentic—that is to say, it must be a genuine obligation in every sense of the term. The reputation of the issuing house is very good insurance that this is the case.

In the second place, the property which is security for the bond must be income-producing property, not only at the time the mortgage is put on, but for the life of the bond. A bond on a non-income-producing building, or on a building which is so poorly located, designed, and operated that it doesn't pay, is obviously not at all desirable.

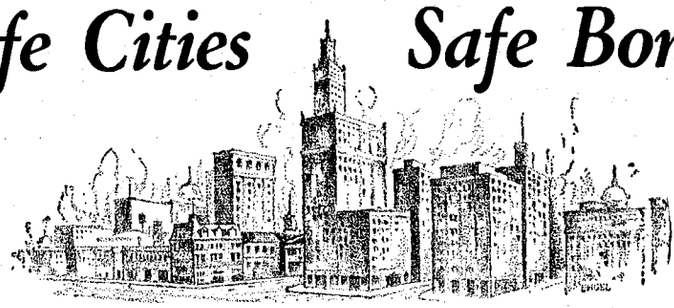
In the third place, the mortgage placed on the property should not be for more than two-thirds of a *conservative value*. This is wise practice based on very many years of experience practically all over the world. It is bad business to lend money to the full value of security. There must be a margin of safety, its size depending on circumstances. The building and loan associations and the co-operative banks, for peculiarly good reasons, lend up to eighty per cent on very carefully made appraisals. Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent is the custom in the field under discussion.

If the appraised value is inflated, the fact that the percentage is conservative means little or nothing. The prospective investor should study with extreme care the appraisal figures of a real estate bond issue. They are vital.

These three factors are the main

NO LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR IN 53 YEARS

Safe Cities Safe Bonds



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SMITH BONDS are safe bonds because the first mortgages behind Smith Bonds are fundamentally sound. They are fundamentally sound because they are based upon the economic law of supply and demand—the demand for modern apartment buildings and modern office buildings in the great centers of population in the eastern United States.

These cities are old, conservative and prosperous. Their growth is continuous and substantial, yet not spectacular. They "make haste slowly," but their progress is real and lasting.

Consider the towering skylines of these cities, and their vastness as pictured by the airplane camera. Large, new, modern structures have risen to replace those which had outlived the earlier generations for which they were built. Increasing populations, and increasing land values in the principal residential and business districts, have made these structures an economic necessity.

It is the first mortgage on such an income-producing building, and on the land which it occupies, that constitutes the security for each issue of Smith Bonds.

Current offerings of Smith Bonds are available on properties in Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Albany—safe cities; safe bonds. You may invest in $1,000, $500 and $100 denominations, and in 2 to 10-year maturities. The yield is 6½%, and each issue is protected by safeguards that have resulted in our record of *no loss to any investor in 53 years.*

6½%

Send your name and address on the form below for our booklets, "Fifty-three Years of Proven Safety" and "How to Build an Independent Income."

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FIRST because Adair Bonds are secured by conservative loans on income-producing city properties, underwritten by one of the oldest mortgage investment houses in America, and backed by a record of over 61 years without loss to any investor.

SECOND because both the principal and interest of every Adair Bond is fully guaranteed by Adair Realty & Trust Company in writing on the face of the bond.

THIRD because both principal and interest may be insured against loss in one of the largest surety companies in America, with resources over $30,000,000.

FOURTH because Adair Bonds yield up to 6½%.

Mail the coupon for our current investment offerings, and suggestions whereby you may insure your future against worry and want.

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Ownership identical

Adair Realty & Trust Co.,
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Gentlemen:—Please send me without obligation your booklet—"Why Your Real Estate Bonds Should Be Guaranteed."

Name.....

Address.....

things to be considered in weighing real estate mortgage bonds. If everything is satisfactory, and if there is a market for the bonds, the probabilities are that the security is sound.

With bonds thus secured, many unfortunate things can happen without damage. One of the companies owning or operating a property can fail, and the bonds may still be good. The corporation marketing the bonds can go into receivership and, unless it has misused trust funds (interest, amortization money, and so on), the bonds may still be good. In short, if your mortgage bond is a real mortgage bond based on a conservative value of well-placed property, it possesses a degree of solidity which makes it hard to shake.

We consider it a mistake, however sound the bonds, for an individual to place all of his capital in this form of security. The principle of diversification should not be violated. If, because of the small size of one's capital, it has to be violated temporarily, more than usual care must be taken that more than ordinary security is purchased. W. L. S.

From Inquiring Readers

A GENTLEMAN in Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh, to be exact—has wondered why R. Hoe & Co. First 6½s, due 1934, bought recently at 98½, have declined, while the general bond list has been rising. "I bought these bonds with the understanding that they were a sound investment," he says.

The story here is interesting because it is, or may be, more or less typical of some brand-new industrials. For others who may be interested we repeat:

"The purpose of this issue was to retire $800,000 of mortgages and to enable a new corporation to take over the business. This issue amounted to $4,500,000, the security for which is a first mortgage on all the plants in the United States and the pledge of 4,997 shares of stock of the British company.

"The 1924 valuation of real estate, plants, and equipment was $6,320,000. A study of gross earnings over a period of five years shows that the interest charges thus imposed are heavy, but not too heavy for the company to carry in good years.

"The dividend on the Class A stock has been passed because the 1925 net was not large enough to warrant its payment in view of a large amount of orders on hand which will require all the available working capital.

"For reasons growing out of these circumstances the bonds have not been generally given a conservative investment rating, and doubtless their present price is a reflection of this situation and these conditions."

"I NOTE your department cannot undertake to advise, but merely to give facts as found," writes a valued reader in New Jersey. "I have great faith in The Outlook, having started to read it away back in the nineties. So please stretch a point if you can."

This friend's problem was the investment of some $3,000 which had just come to him from a life insurance company. He proposed to distribute it among real estate mortgage bonds, a Brazil bond, and stock of the Public Service Company of New Jersey. Our suggestions:

Place about $500 in each security selected—this on the assumption that the $3,000 is the entire capital.

As to the real estate mortgage bonds, each of the issuing companies is an advertiser in The Outlook, and we could therefore report that they were sound and conservatively managed concerns. "In spite of this, however," we added, "do not buy one of their bonds simply because it is a 'Blank Company's bond.' Buy it only after studying the available information and making sure in your own mind that it is a good security."

Brazilian bonds are usually rated high and yield above the average return. There is no record of default in recent years. Public Service of New Jersey is an excellent investment—either the preferred, the common, or any of its obligations.

CONCERNING three bonds:

Houston Light and Power 1st and Ref. 5½s, due 1954. This company is under the supervision of Electric Bond and Share. It supplies Houston, Texas, and vicinity under favorable franchises. In 1924 it earned its bond interest more than three times. This issue of bonds is secured by a first mortgage on all its property, subject to the prior lien of certain earlier mortgages. For this reason the rating services do not give it an "A" rank. We should not, however, consider that its purchase involves any particular risk.

Arkansas Light and Power Company first and refunding 6s, due 1954. This company is controlled by the Southern Power and Light Company. It is a large and well-established company, operating under long franchises. This issue

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is a first mortgage, subject, however, to earlier issues, and hence is rated about like the Houston bond.

Evansville and Ohio Valley Railway first 5s, due 1949. These are non-cumulative income bonds, paying no interest unless earned. Ahead of them is an issue of first-mortgage bonds and ten-year notes. At present interest is not being earned. Speculative.

"WHAT about Durant?" we are asked by the purchaser of a few shares who bought at 172. "I have been advised to hold on and forget it for a while, in the belief that it will rise from its present extremely low ebb and be worth at least what it cost me."

A difficult question to answer satisfactorily—or cheerfully. We said:

"The latest authentic reports are that production has increased over the same period last year. Just what the book value is is hard to say, but we should place it at considerably more than $30 a share.

"There is no doubt but the company is likely to have a long up-grade pull, and it will, in our judgment, be some time before its stock again reaches the peak at which you bought it.

"A good plan to adopt in deciding the question which you have to decide is this: Can I do better with the cash value of the stock by putting it into something that is sound and that will pay dividends?

"You ask what I would do personally. That, also, is hard to say, because it is a hypothetical question. If I didn't need the income and had other resources, I should be inclined to hold on. If I needed the income or if the stock represented a fairly large proportion of my capital, I should take my loss and sell."

STREET railway securities continue to puzzle. A reader in Ohio recently inquired about the First 7s of the Grand Rapids Railway Company. We replied:

"These bonds do not enjoy an investment rating, but are by no means wholly speculative. As is the case with many street railway systems to-day, we are in a period of transition and it is difficult to foresee the future. We feel that a metropolitan system, like this one, is in a better position than suburban, interurban, or urban systems."

After this letter was mailed we queried our use of the word "urban." It means "of or pertaining to the city." We didn't mean just that. We meant a contrast to metropolitan—the little city, or one city community. That is where the street railway systems have been, perhaps, hardest hit, next to the sheer country districts.

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EVERY day we recommend different investments to different men . . . . . For each case presents a different set of conditions.

TO BE sound, any investment must meet certain standards. It must safeguard money. It must convert readily into cash. It must pay good interest.

BUT a sound investment may meet the needs of one individual and miss the needs of another.

IF YOU are active in business, you may wisely make an investment which the non-business man had best avoid. An investment well-adapted to the provisions of another's Will might hamper clean-cut execution of your Will. Your plans to stay at home or to travel may affect the investment you should make. Different incomes often point to quite different investments. An investment should also effect a good balance with investments already held.

PLAINLY, such problems call for judgment and experience.

BEHIND the Company's counsel are included a background of one hundred and fourteen years of financial experience; world-wide foreign connections; eleven thousand miles of private wires to investment centers in America, and offices in over 50 leading American cities.

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If your baby is to thrive, the needs of his little body must be met. He must have food for the growth of his muscles and tissues, the development of his bones and teeth, the maintenance of bodily heat.

Mellin's Food properly prepared contains fat, protein, sugar and mineral salts,—elements a baby needs for normal growth.

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Write to us today for a Free Trial Bottle of Mellin's Food

Mellin's Food Co., 177 State St., Boston, Mass.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE OUTLOOK, PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NEW YORK, N. Y., FOR OCTOBER 1, 1926.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Harold T. Pulsifer, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Managing Editor of THE OUTLOOK, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher—The Outlook Company, 120 East 16th St., N. Y. City. Editor—Ernest H. Abbott, 120 East 16th St., N. Y. City. Managing Editor—Harold T. Pulsifer, 120 East 16th St., N. Y. City. Business Manager—The Outlook Company, 120 East 16th St., N. Y. City.

2. That the owners are: The Outlook Company, 120 East 16th St., N. Y. City.

Stockholders of The Outlook Company owning 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock:

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Lawson V. Pulsifer.....Valentine & Co., 456 Fourth Ave., New York City
Dorothea V. A. Swift....27 East 62d St., New York City

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

(Signed) HAROLD T. PULSIFER, Managing Editor. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1926.

(Signed) J. LYNN EDDY.

[SEAL] Notary Public, Westchester County; New York County Clerk's No. 152; New York County Register's No. 8106; Certificate filed in New York County; Commission expires March 30, 1928.

Free for All

Please Page Mr. McCarl

I APPRECIATE your remark in The Outlook for September 1 with regard to economy, "For Comptroller-General McCarl it is apparently as simple as A B C."

My husband was an American Consul. He died in November, 1925. His accounts were "settled" February 2, 1926. "Settled" does not mean "paid." It means that the amount due has been determined and the certificate sent to the Comptroller-General. It is still unpaid, and does not bear interest. The Department of State refers me to the Comptroller-General. My letters to the Comptroller-General are not acknowledged.

CLEMMA B. CHASE
(Mrs. Benjamin F. Chase).

Sparks and Mountains

I HAVE been very much interested in reading Mr. Charles B. Roth's article on "Road Rules for the Mountains" in The Outlook for August 4, as I have done about 75,000 miles of mountain driving.

However, he makes one statement on which I differ with him. Mr. Roth says: "In using compression on the down-grades it is not necessary to turn the switch of the motor to 'off.' The motor running does no harm nor does shutting it off do any good." Mr. Roth will find that if he does turn the switch to "off" he will get far more braking power, for the reason that with the switch on you get no actual compression—few throttles are so tight that, when closed, no gasoline is admitted to the cylinders—and the braking power is due to what might be called the inertia of the engine. With the spark off, the engine acts very similarly to an air compressor and there is actual compression, in addition to the inertia of the engine. Furthermore, in mountain driving there is the additional advantage that this cools the engine. To show that one does get considerable braking power in this manner, I would say that I drove one of my cars over 30,000 miles, using compression down-hill, before it was necessary to reline the foot brake.

Mr. Roth does not mention what is, to my mind, the greatest danger in mountain driving. That is the "tenderfoot" who, because of fear of going over the bank, drives on the inside of the road, regardless of whether it is the right or left side.

E. G. DEANE.
Copper Hill, Gila County, Arizona.

Contributors' Gallery

CARRINGTON GOODRICH was born in China and was present at the siege of the Legations at Peking in 1900. Later on he taught English for one year at the Higher Normal College, a Government school in Peking, and served for five years as Assistant Resident Director of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. He is now instructor in the Department of Chinese at Columbia University.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

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Real Estate, Hotels and Resorts, Tours and Travel, etc. — *60c. per line, single column*

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SMALL Furnished Cottage, central, quiet street. Soft water, fireplace, garage. Reasonable season rental. W. B. JOHNSON, 303 Magnolia St., Bradenton, Fla.

TO RENT AT DAYTONA BEACH, FLA., 8-room house. Two baths, 4 sleeping-rooms, garage. Excellent location. Season or by year. Write M. E. HALL, East Poultney, Vt.

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HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite C-5842, Washington, D. C.

MOTHER'S helper wanted to assist with 3-year boy and older children. Must care for own and child's rooms. Character and willingness to help in any capacity essential. Write, stating qualifications, references, and salary. Mrs K. G. Smith, 144 Ralston Ave., South Orange, N. J.

WANTED at once, young, refined Protestant housekeeper and companion. Country place near Wilmington, Del. References required. Salary $75 per month. Answer Letter F, Fairville, Pa.

WANTED—Girl to cook and do downstairs cleaning. Two adults, two children, six and twenty months, and nurse in family. Separate room with hot and cold water. Salary $15 per week. 7,287, Outlook.

WANTED—Reliable woman for cooking and housework; family of three; all conveniences; small house in country; permanent position; good home. Answer to P. O. Box 265, Phœnixville, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COLLEGE student, Christian, desires position as tutor-companion to small boy. 7,306. Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMPANION - housekeeper, American Protestant, long household experience, conscientious, industrious, capable. Companionable to all ages. Any locality, preferably country. 7,294, Outlook.

COMPANION-secretary to elderly lady, by clergyman's daughter. Exceptional references. 7,274, Outlook.

EDUCATED American desires position of trust in home. Conscientious service given. Address Box 48, Route 1, Asbury Park, N. J.

EXPERIENCED nurse maid wants position. Location immaterial. 7,304, Outlook.

GOVERNESS, mother's assistant. Educated, experienced woman; good sewer. 7,303, Outlook.

KINDERGARTEN teacher with experience desires position as companion to child. 7,293, Outlook.

REFINED, educated woman will keep house for several business women, preferably in Boston. Congenial environment more to be considered than wages. References exchanged. 7,302, Outlook.

REFINED middle-aged lady desires position as companion to lady spending winter in Florida or traveling; knowledge of nursing and capable of supervising home. Address Box 121, Apopka, Fla.

VISITING secretary, full or part time. Thoroughly experienced; take charge business details busy household. Cultured American woman; dependable. Excellent references. 7,301, Outlook.

WANTED, by refined middle-aged woman, position as hostess or matron in hotel or college. 7,297, Outlook.

WANTED. College graduate, physical directress, desires any position of trust. 7,299, Outlook.

WIDOW, 45, good Virginia family, desires position as companion-housekeeper. Address Box 37, Mica, Va.

WOMAN with considerable experience with children desires first-class position to take complete charge of motherless children in private life. 7,296, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

EXPERIENCED buyer of antiques in England and Continent would like more orders from dealers. References. Photographs always given before purchasing. 7,298, Outlook.

RANCH life, camp life, home life, under experienced guidance. Tutoring. F. M. Barton (A.B. Harvard), Overlook Ranch, El Cajon (near San Diego), Cal.

EXPERT help for all kinds of club papers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable. 7,262, Outlook.

FRENCH exchanged for English rhetoric. University degree necessary. Trafalgar 6172.

By the Way

SEVERAL examples of Mark Twain's humor are recalled in a recent article in the "Mentor:"

"One Sunday morning, during his early married life in Buffalo, Mark Twain noticed smoke pouring from the upper window of the house across the street. The owner and his wife, comparatively newcomers, were seated upon the veranda, unaware of impending danger. Clemens stepped briskly across the street and bowing with leisurely politeness, said: 'My name is Clemens; we ought to have called on you before, and I beg your pardon for intruding now in this informal way, but your house is on fire.'"

"The Clemens home at Hartford was next door to that of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Mark Twain and the author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' were the best of neighbors. Mrs. Stowe was leaving for Florida one morning, and Clemens ran over early to say good-by. On his return Mrs. Clemens regarded him disapprovingly: 'Why, Youth,' she said, 'you haven't on any collar and tie.'

"He said nothing, but went up to his room, did up these items in a neat package, and sent it to Mrs. Stowe by a servant, with a line: 'Herewith receive a call from the rest of me.'"

"Brederin', we must do something to remedy de status quo," said a Negro preacher to his congregation.

"Brudder Jones, what am de status quo?" asked a member.

"Dat, my brudder," replied the preacher, "am de Latin for de mess we'se in."

From the Philadelphia "Inquirer:"

"Why do you rise so early in the morning?"

"I have to get downtown early in order to find a parking place for my car."

"But do you not then have a good deal of time hanging on your hands?"

"Oh, then I take the street-car home and have breakfast."

We sympathize with the irate radio listener in London who is reported to have telephoned the broadcasting station, saying: "This is Colney Hatch [England's best-known lunatic asylum]. Are the Blanks [alleged entertainers] coming here in a taxicab or shall we send an ambulance?"

From the Pittsburgh "Chronicle-Telegraph:"

MacDougal, the stone-mason, was drawing $14 a day, but when his brother from the country asked him how he was situated he shook his head.

"But your job's a good one?" said the brother.

"Sure is," said MacDougal.

"How about the hours?"

"Short."

"And the work?"

"Easy and pleasant."

"What's the trouble, then?"

"The wages—that's the trouble."

"But—"

"The wages—that's the trouble," MacDougal repeated furiously. "They are so darn high I can't afford to take a day off."

"Ah, kind friend," said the minister, "it is deeds, not words, that count."

"Oh, I don't know," replied the woman, "Did you ever send a cablegram?"

The following appeal for votes was handed out on cards by a candidate for a county judgeship in Kentucky:

POSITION WANTED

To the voters of —— County:

You will choose a County Judge at the next election and I want to apply for the place.

I am not forced out by a vast number of friends and do not have to have the office to make a living, but I am the man you need, as I know both sides.

As to qualifications, I have a fairly good education and a lot of experience, I am 37 years old and a housekeeper, I have lived in —— county all my life and many of you know me. I am no better and no worse than the rest who are seeking this office, as I have drank whiskey and bought whiskey, lied and been lied on, lawed and been lawed, cheated, and been cheated, been out of the church and belonged to the church.

Inquire about me at ——, as I have lived here all my life. Inquire about the other candidates, and if you find our records and qualifications about the same, vote for me, as I am the man for the place.

Respectfully yours,

——.

It is an old fable perhaps, but worth repeating, "There once was a man who went through his desk and knew why he had saved all the papers he found there."

Student (recently suspended from college): "Hello, Dean. I'm back."

Dean: "I see you are. For what reason?"

Expelled student: "I read in that letter that I was expelled, but on the envelope it said, 'After five days return to Dean Jones.'"

Anne Nichols, author of that everlasting play "Abie's Irish Rose," has announced that she will produce its sequel, "Sam Abramovich"—and it is to be in blank verse!

From the Boston "Transcript:"

The farmer leads no EZ life,
The CD sows will rot,
And when at EV rests from strife
His bones all AK lot.

"It is quite a problem," according to the Kansas City "Star," "for some of our prominent loafers to make both week-ends meet."

Time spent in pitying one's self is the worst kind of idleness.

An antiquarian has discovered why that farmer of an early day cut two holes through his barn door to accommodate the cats, a large hole for the big cat and a smaller for the little cat. In an old diary found in the attic was the explanation: this thrifty old settler gave his reason, that it was poor economy to allow so small a cat the use of so big a hole.

Teacher: "Can any one tell me what a volcano is?"

Bright little boy: "A high mountain that keeps on interrupting."

A masterpiece in description is that line of Abe Martin's, "Well, I don't know how t' describe him 'cept t' say that he looks like a feller that would go up on th' stage if a magician asked him."

From "Punch:"

We sometimes wonder which fellow-passenger is the more irritating, the one that tries to read the back of our paper or the one that won't hold his paper still for us to read."

Can you make a rhyme out of this sentence: "There was an old woman and she was as deaf as a post." It is so simple that perhaps there is no need to print the answer next week, but we have been schooled in never taking anything for granted.

Answer to last week's conundrum—"Postman."

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